PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

**PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.**

# THE Bombay Gazette

No 54,715.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.



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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th May | CALEDONIA | 7558 | — | |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7912 | ... | |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 5th June | ARABIA | 7903 | ... | |
| 12th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 19th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ... | |
| 26th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 3rd July | PERSIA | 7951 | ... | |
| 10th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 17th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ... | |
| 24th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 31st " | EGYPT | 7912 | ... | |
| 7th Augt. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ... | |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 28th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ... | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
| PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA | Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. |
| BERTHS | Carefully selected. |
| HANDBOOK | With full particulars, sent gratis on application. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CIRCULAR NOTES | Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * AUSTRIA | 7,588 | B. Cobol | 29th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5,895 | G. Bartole | 25th May 1909 |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Bassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

**Light Pastry and Pie Crust**

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

**'PAISLEY FLOUR'**

The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

*Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, Route—via. about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Mon 10th May | 11 a.m. P D & C* |
| KASARA | 1,195 | Thur 13th May | 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Fri. 14th May | 6 a.m. † (direct) |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 10th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,150 tons, sailing on or about 8th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

6th May, 1909.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Boyer | 13th May 1909. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Riquier | 10th June " |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Magnan | 8th July " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 5th Aug. " |
| NERA | 5,538 | X | 2nd Sept. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Boyer | 30th Sept. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 21st May 1909. |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 13th June 1909. |

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,500 | D. Maganzini | 15th May 1909 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,500 | L. Mancini | 15th June 1909, |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | D. Maganzini | 15th July 190 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 385 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | " 900 | " 575 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th May 1909. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | T. Dini | 17th June 1909. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th July 1909. |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ...... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAISER | 2,800 | Pohlenz | 10th May. |
| * PRAESIDENT | 3,300 | Muhlbauer | 21st May |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

**CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.** A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

**WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,**
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Aden, (Steamer Point.) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............ Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | City of Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Yokohama. | Washington. |
| Canton. | Colon. | Panama. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 1,75,000

**DIRECTORS:**

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges: particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ........................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...................$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent,*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

# JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

**DEPARTMENTS.**

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

**EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.**

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

**MARCKS & CO., LTD.,**
BOMBAY & POONA.

# THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .................................. £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ............................. £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Manila. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines) | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Hongkong. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...............£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...............£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...............£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....................£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ......................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ......................Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

R. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 566, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .................Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .................. " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tieling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
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The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 39 or cash in advance including delivery.

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No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 230 OF 1909.

*Re* HEERJI LILADHAR, CANJI HEERJI and JAMNADAS VITHULDAS, a minor, Hindu Inhabitants, first two residing in Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, and the third resided in Kalbadevi, until lately and is now residing at Jamnagar, trading and carrying on business in Silk Piece-goods inpartnership, with the late VITHULDAS HEERJI, in the name of HEERJI LILADHAR, in two shops one situate in Mangaldas Market, and the other at Chipi Chali respectively without the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HEERJI LILADHUR and CANJI HEERJI, have been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. IX of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chap. 21, it is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1909.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. BERTRAM R. ROBERTS, as MANAEGR of our Bombay Business.

We have granted to Mr. ROBERTS a Power of Attorney, TO SIGN for the Firm per procuration.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of the property at Duncan Road, advertised to take place to-day, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabji Merwanji Tadiwala, is POSTPONED.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Duncan Road, Out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th day of May, 1909, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), at the premises under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of April 1906 and made between the Mortgagor, Mr. Sorabji Merwanji Todywalla, of the one part and the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon) situate lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, New No. 9457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2 and New Survey No. 5665 and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by Bapty Road and on the South by the property of Ratanbai, widow of Rowji Tejasey and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7461 and Street Nos. 346 to 356, Duncan Road and No. 27 Bapty Road and No. 20, Umerkhadi Road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola & Co., Atterneys for the mortgagees, at their office, at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at the Elphinstone land estate near Musjid Bunder Bridge, outside the Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Thacker Lukmidas Madhowji, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vallabhadas Veerji, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Action on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th day of May 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee, under an identure of Mortgagee, dated the 27th day of April 1908, and between the said Vallabhdas Veerjee of one part and the said Thacker Lakhmidass Madhowji of the other part,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 480 3-9 (Four hundered and eighty and three-ninths) Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by Clive Second Row, on or towards the South by Clive First Row, on or towards the East by land leased to Narotum Harjiwan, and on or towards the West by land in occuption of Haridas Premji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

Secondly:—All that piece of land situate in the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Ten Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Clive Second Row, on or towards the South by Clive First Row, on or towards the East and West by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and are situated in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Mortgagor, together with houses, edifices, buildings, godowns, and other structure standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla and Phirozshaw, Mortgagee's Attorneys, at their Office No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT WORLI, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY, IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 397 of 1902.

Ramchander Waman..............................Plaintiff.

v/s.

Wasudeo Waman and Others ...........Defendants.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of March, 1909, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and time mentioned against each lot:—

Sale on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1909, at 4 P.M. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Goacha Bhag, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,780 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 2/3059, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the land of Francis Kinlee, on or towards the East by the property of Zageobai, widow, and on or towards the West by the land of Anton Kineco.

LOT NO. 2.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 1 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Pandurang Bhicajivalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registertd in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3194.

LOT NO. 3.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 2 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Ganpat Appajiche Ghar Khalcha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7-3194, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and East by the land of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the South by the land of Varjivandas Madhowdas and on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Appaji.

LOT No. 4.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediatery the above Lot No. 3 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Destalai, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurment five hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4-3180, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of Narayen Govindji and partly by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, on or towards the South by the land of Kasinath Dhuru, on or towards the East by the land of Janardhan Gopal, and on or towards the West partly by the land of Kasinath Dhuru and partly by the land of Narayan Govindji.

LOT. No. 5.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 4 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being the Batty field known as the Madhoo Sindhe Walli Chir, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3171, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land next hereinafter described and on or towards the South by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

LOT NO. 6.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 5 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being the Batty field known as the Bhasker Patlawalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5-3100, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

by the land of Raghunath Damoder, on or towards the East by the land of Bhasker Juggunath, on or towards the South by the land of Janardhan Gopal, and on or towards the West partly by the land hereinabove described and partly by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

LOT NO. 7.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1909 at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Babul Ganeshwalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,303 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 1-3098, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the land of Khushal Juggunnath, on or towards the East by the Collector's Kharee, and on or towards the West by the property of Raghunath Damodar.

LOT NO. 8.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 7 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being the Batty field known as the Pilachi Tep, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand and four hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3116 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Khushal Sadashiv, and on or towards the East, South and West by the Collector's Kharee.

LOT NO. 9.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 8 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Maracha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3-3103 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the land of Janardhan Gopal and on or towards the East and West by the land of Jambuker Malee.

LOT NO. 10.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 9 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Maracha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6-3103, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the South by the land of Bhasker Jaggonnath, on or towards the East and West by the land of Jambuker Malee.

LOT NO. 11.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 10 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Maracha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7-3103 and 3115 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the South by the land of Bhasker Juggunath, on or towards the East by the Collector's Kharee, and on or towards the West by the land of Jambuker Malee.

LOT NO. 12.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot. No. 11 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being the Batty field known as the Gandalay, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 2-3365, and bounded as follows:—That it to say, on or towards the North and East by the Sonapur, on or towards the South by the land of Raghunath Dadaji, on or towards the West by land belonging to charity.

Lot No. 13.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot. No. 12 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Khar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3133, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Crescent mills, on or towards the South by the Fergusson Road and on or towards the West by the land of Teju Kaya.

LOT NO. 14.

Sale on Wednesday the 12th day of May 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being the Hill known as the Wadicha Dongar situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and twenty-five square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 3822 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, on or towards the South partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by the hilly land next hereinafter described and on or towards the East by a Public passage.

LOT NO. 15.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 14 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Hill known as the Dhaunga Donger, situate at Worly, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3338, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by the hilly land next hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and on or towards the East and West partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by a public passage.

LOT NO. 16.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 15 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Hill known as the Panbhal, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixth-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 3334, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the hilly land of Wasudeo Waman, on or towards the East partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by the hilly land of Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the West by the hilly land of Khusbal Sadashiv.

LOT NO. 17.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 16 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the hill known as the Darad Dongur situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3378 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3332 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Varjiwandas Madhavdas and partly by the property of Narayan Govindji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Magaldas Chaturbhuj and partly by the property of Khusal Sadashiv, on or towards the East by the property of Jairam Govindji, and on or towards the West by the property of Mangaldas Choturbhuj.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys to the Receiver or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 7TH MAY, 1909.


GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay [...] Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane, near Golpitha.

H. C. Suit No. 449 of 1906.

Vithal Narayan and Another ............Plaintiffs.

vs.

Chhotoo Nanoo and others ...............Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chandulal Vajoobhai Diwan and Chhaganlal Dayabhai, Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Consent Decree passed therein and bearing date the 1st day of August, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 7th May, 1909, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse situate at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 14058, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 2239, Street No. 12, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Kanji Shama and on the south by the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., the attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22. Gilder Road, behind the Byculla Club, next to Messrs. Gahagan's workshop, the valuable and substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored side-board, dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, Taj cabinets, corner cabinets, pier glasses with marble-topped pier tables, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing, washhand tables, handsome sweet-toned ebonized grand upright pianoforte by Schulhoff and Son of New York, windproof lamps, glassware and crockeryware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, sideboards, almira, hat and book stands, cots, iron safes, typewriters.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cavasji and Co's. Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome substantial-made teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dumb-waiters, meatsafe, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, marble-topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes, and hanging presses, iron safe on stand, glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, windproof table and standing lamps, large in chest, sweet-toned cottage piano by F. Maack, fancy table ornaments, English vases on pillars, graphophene, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH MAY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut Australian mare, goes well in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. D. Gostling, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Action, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome plain and carved F. P. Household furniture, a first rate Mahogany three-quarter size slate Billiard table by "Thurston" with lamps, cues, etc., complete, first-rate pictures and oleograph, clothes presses, almirahs, single and double bedsteads, one large and one small iron safes, one lot of reading and other books, hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Kambeker Street.

On THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises, under instruction of the morigagee and at the risk of Bashoo Haji Jacob, Jooma Hoosein Haji Jacob and Aboobaker Bacheo, the mortgagors.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All these three pieces or parcels of fazandari land formed into one, containing by admeasurement 258 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tanements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B. Ward No. 2602, and Street Nos. 24[1]-245, and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Kambekar Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Kambeker Street, on the north by the property of Abdul Karim Phace, and on the south by the property of Jusab Rehman, and form part of New Survey No. 2994.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION-SALE of Miscellaneous Grain and Seed, Sweepings, Victoria Carriage and Horse, Clearing Appliance, Pedhi, Furniture, Empty Gunny Bags and Gunny Bag Pieces.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 288 of 1909.

Narsey Visharam of Bombay, Lohana, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by his next friend Jethibai, widow of Visharam Canji, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort.............. Plaintiff.

V/S.

(1) Raghavji Canji, (2) Lakhabai alias Premabai, widow of Hariram Canji, both of Bombay, Lohana, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dana Bunder and Wadgadi respectively, outside the Fort ............ Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court, dated 5th instant, and made in the above matter, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee and Co., Attorneys for the Defendants, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at Mahalaxmi Mills Godowns, at 3-30 p.m., and at Clive Street, 6th Cross Lane, at 4-30 p.m. the following moveable property:—

Bags of mixed seeds, flour, poppy seeds, rida, hurda, bhusa, tillee seeds, linseeds, kachra, matra, rice, dutcha, bajri, chinoo, chala, castorseeds, ajinoo, wheat, matra, &c., &c., including one Victoria with pony also, iron pans, one wooden cleaning machine, wooden casks, one safe without lock, lamp, sieves, cushions, iron balance with weights, empty gunny bags, and gunny bag pieces, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within three days from the date of sale. The property is now on view.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., Defendants' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 89, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH MAY, 1909.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

AVAILABLE from 15th May, in the vicinity of the Taj Mahal Hotel, PART of a FLAT, occupied by English family, two large Rooms, Bath Room to each, tiled floors, Electric Lights and Fans, spacious verandah on all sides, open to Westerly breeze, with or without Board. Apply Box. No. 1623, care of this Paper.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front, Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.


LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

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MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.


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WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed

7 MILLIONS STERLING.

Life Claims paid exceed

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Messrs. GILL & CO.,
*Agents,*
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.


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CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM

D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.

All Wine Merchants.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.


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| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | „ 2 [illegible] |

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

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|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 5, 1909.] [Bombay, May 6, 1909.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| per cent. Consols... | 85 7/16 | 1/16 | |
| do. Rentes ... | 97 1/4 | | 1/4 |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 99 5/8 | 1/8 | |
| 3½ do. Govt Securities.... | 83 1/16 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 13/16 | 1/8 | |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 13/16 | 1/8 | |
| do. in New York ... | 53 7/8 | 1/4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·15 | 1/2 | |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·46 1/2 | unchgd | |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·87 1/2 | | 1/8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | Since 1st April. | |
| do Short London Bills 3 months' sight. | 1 5/16 | unchgd | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 1 1/2 | unchgd | |
| do. 8 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 1/4 | unchgd | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 5/8 | unchgd | |
| do. 7-day Market Loans... | 7/8 | unchgd | |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 7/8d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 5-8d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.

London, 5th May 1909.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000.
Rs. 15,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 14,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 10,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 39,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 29 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 29 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 3,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 27,50,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 9,70,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 40,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) Received 29 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) Received 29 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale......... Rs. 98,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 80,00,000.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... ...Moderate demand.
Futures ... ... ... Quiet but steady.
East Indian ... ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... ... ... 4,000
Mid-Americans ... ... ...5·53—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 5-16 unchgd

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| May-June | June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·45 +02 | 5·50 +02 | 5·53 +02 | 5·50 +02 | 5·46 +02 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | |
| 5·43 +02 | 5·41 +02 | 5·40 +02 | 5·40 +02 | |

**New York:—**
Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 28,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... Nil.
Do to Continent ... ... 12,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·80+05
Futures—Month of July 10·40+07 ; Do. Oct. 10·24+07 } Advanced on bull support and short covering and on foreign buying.

**New Orleans:—**
Spot Cotton—10 3-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 10·51+05
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·20+07
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 1-2—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-2—May—Sellers—Firmer.
Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44—May-June—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—43 1-2—May—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—44—April-May—Sellers—Firmer.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 45 1-2 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 41—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

**Linseed :—**
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 May-June—Antwerp —Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 3-4—May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

**Sugar :—**
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet but steady.

**Rubber :—**
Para Rubber, 5s. 4½d. Value.

**Beef and Mutton Tallow :—**
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ...31s.
" " Mutton Tallow ... ...34s.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ...Weak

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

Thursday Evening.] [6th May, 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bundle Sovs ... | Rs. 150 | Verawal | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees. | 1,100 | Porebunder | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees. | 1,300 | Muscat | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees | 1,000 | Abass | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 2 Bundles Rupees | 4,000 | Muscat | National Bank |
| 1 Case Rupees.... | 3,000 | Jeddah | The B & P S N Co |
| 7 Packages Sovs. | 1,05,420 | Jeddah | Sundry Importers |
| Gold Coins ... | 4,826 | Jeddah | Sundry Importers |
| Rupees ........ | 1,842 | Jeddah | Sundry Importers |
| 2 Bundles Sovs... | 2,242 | Muscat | C Dwarkadas |
| Rupees ........ | 3,260 | Muscat | C Dwarkadas |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 4th May, 1909.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway...... | 14 | 16,076 |
| B.B. & C.I. Railway. | 18 | 20,211 |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates:—**
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 29th April
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

**Money :—**
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 41 lakhs up. The Banks of Bombay and Bengal make no change in their Bank rates this week.

**Exchange :—**
The Council drafts offered on Wednesday were placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand and 1·4 for Telegraphic, Tenderers receiving 29 per cent. Rs. 80 lacks will again be offered next week. The Market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand Bank Bills but there were one or two sellers at 1s. 4d. on Demand for the mail and some business was done at the rate. Credits remain scarce but some Bills were offered to-day at 1s. 4 1-8d 3 months' sight for near delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 31-32 to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight .. 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs 169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 138
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 186
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 180

**Government Paper :—**
The Market has been quiet to-day and very little business has been reported. Quotations in the morning were 94 7-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement and they are unchanged at the close. The Calcutta quotation is advised this morning as 94 7-16 for ready.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... ... Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement ... ... " 94·8

**Bullion:—**
Bar Silver in London, on Wednesday, closed 1-8 higher at 24s. 13-16d. for cash and two months' delivery, and New York was 1·4 higher at 53s. 7 8d. Locally the market opened at 63 5-16 ex-duty for cash and first settlement and 63 1-2 for the second settlement. During the day the Exchange Banks have been able to place round about £100,300 for shipment and as a result quotations close 3-16 down all round. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | 63 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 63 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 63 | 5 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**
The market opened steady and unchanged, but there has been little doing and at the close prices are easier as under.
There was a considerable falling off in the demand by mills for ready cotton, and only a small business was reported at Colaba this afternoon. Exporters were more or less looking on.

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 259 | May. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 254 | Mar. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 247 | May. |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 243 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 239 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | 239 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | 232 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 227 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 232 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 225-6 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 194 | Jan. 1910 |
| Good Westerns H. G. ... | 234 | May. |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ... | 251 | " |

**Liverpool Opener :—**
Opening Tone ... ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 6,000 "

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| May.-June | June.-July | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·46 +01 | 5·51 +01 | 5·55 +02 | 5·51 +01 | |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec-Jan. | Jany.-Feb. |
| 5·47 +01 | 5·44 +01 | 5·42 +01 | 5·41 +01 | 5·41 +01 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**
The market is firm with a fair demand and we quote :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 7 13 6 B. T.
May ... ... — ... " 8 4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady at the following prices :—
Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... " 7 8 0 B. T.
Ready " Gujerat ... Rs. 7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi ... ... " 7 10 0 R. T.

**Poppyseed :—**
The market is easier with less demand.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.

**Castorseed :—**
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 30 12 0
May ... ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.

**Cottonseed :—**
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

**Mowraseed :—**
July-Aug. ... ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R.T.
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
The market continues firm and we quote as under :—
White Delhi, ... ... Rs. 6 3 6 R.T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ... " 6 8 0 "

## THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**
Bombay ... ... ... ... 1,462 1-2
India ... ... ... ... 76½
Indian Specie Bank ... ... 57

**Mills :—**
Century ... ... ... ... 285
David ... ... ... ... 425 x. d.
Manockji Petit ... ... ... 3,185 June

**Presses :—**
Indian Cotton ... ... ... 125
New Berar... ... ... ... 480
New Mofussil ... ... ... 650

**Miscellaneous :—**
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 450
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference. 151
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ... 315
" " " Preference ... 280
Colaba Land and Mill ... ... 1,080
Marcks & Co. ... ... ... 130 3-4
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 15
Treacher and Co ... ... .. 645
Phillips & Co ... ... ... 52

**Railways:—**
Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... 595
Tapti-Valley ... ... ... 432 1-2

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 8,880 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 18,752 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 11,292 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 7,915 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 483 | " |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 10,915 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 842 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 7,797 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 4,422 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 1,918 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 8,518 | " |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | Nil | |
| Gram ... ... ... | 2,290 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 542 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | Nil | |

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th April show an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 136,673 maunds and Rs. 42,955 in the earnings.

## DHARWAR GOLD MINE.

### Returns for Last Month.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 6.

The following are the returns for last month:—

1,315 tons ore crushed yielded 428 ozs. gold and accumulated tailings therefrom give an assay value of 3 dwts. 18 grs. per ton.

In regard to the mill tailings the result of exhaustive metallurgical trials in bulk which have been undertaken indicate an early solution of the trouble experienced which, it is expected, will enable the Company to erect simple plant to treat sands at a profit.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 4d. but Government paper reports no change.

Shares.—Bank of Bengal shares are obtainable at 1,450.

In coal shares.—Barabonis are available at 16 1-4, Bhalgoras at 16 1-4, Borrias (ordinary) at 14 3-8, Equitables (ordinary) at 50 1-4, Jumonis at 9 1-2, Kosoonda and Nyadees at 39 1-4, Raneegunge at 19 1-4, Standards at 16 3-4, and Unions at 14 1-8.

In miscellaneous shares, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. preference stand at 102.

## KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 6.

The quietness in freights reported last week has continued and the business put through has been small. Prices of wheat have risen considerably in sympathy with Home advices and shippers do not find it easy to buy freely.

The tone of the freight market is steady for positions late in June, July and August, but for this month and early in June there is little or no enquiry.

## DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—26 bales wool, D Koondamal ; 9,680 cwts wheat, 5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 60 bales wool, H A J Mahomed ; 47 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

City of Madras s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanje; 6.000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—20 bags old rubber, F G Ross.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1,140 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aboukir s—224 balles cotton, Ralli Bros.
Planet Neptune s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.
Red Cross s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—330 bales cotton, the Bombay Company ; 305 bales cotton fly, 60 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 3,750 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co ; 201 cwts turmeric, R Damjee and Co ; 220 bales hemp, P Vishram and Co.
Clan MacMillan s—500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co ; 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,190 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAURE.

Clan Graham s—55 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—163 bales skins H. M. Halim.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Roberts s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—120 bales cotton fly and 40 bales hemp K Visram and Co. ; 25 bales hemp P Bhimjee.
Trafford Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
City of Madras, s—2,859 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—15 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 120 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Wellington s—3,500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE,

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 620 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 700 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—10,044 cuts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bohemia s—375 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—500 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co.
Colombo Maru s—1,000 bales twist C. Ebrahim and Co ; 1,000 cwts onions R. E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—336 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 104 bales piecegoods E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
Devanha s—950 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—2,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—170 bales cotton, S Khoosalchand.
Colombo Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 4th May was 1,053, giving a death-rate of 55·99 per annum per thousand as against 57·06 the corresponding period of last year, and 77·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 74 died from fevers ; 430, plague ; 17, small-pox ; 3, measles ; 18, cholera; 1, leprosy; 46, phthisis ; 48, diseases of the nervous system ; 138, affections of the respiratory organs ; 27, diarrhœa ; 18, dysentery ; 24, still-born ; 92, old age and debility ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 45 ; Brahmin, 40 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 535 ; Hindu low caste, 95 ; Musulman, 234 ; Parsi, 35 ; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 40 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 8 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist, 2. The total number of births was 304 as against 327 the corresponding period of last year, and 351 the average over the past five years.

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAY.—April 21, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of A. G. H. May, Engineer, P. W.D., Simla Hydro-Electric Scheme, of a son.

PARKER.—April 29, at Secunderabad, the wife of the Rev. W. A. H. Parker, Chaplain, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-45a. Low water, 6 3m., 6-37a.
P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of 23rd April, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
St. Mary's Ex-students Union, dance on the Tennis Court, 9-30 p. m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "To-day's duty is the only true provision for to-morrow."—G. McDonald.

Phases of the Moon.—May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m. ; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m, ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 8.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Semi-final round, Marine Lines. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 0-31m., 1-22a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-13a.
Sunday, May 9.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 1-7m., 2-2a. Low water, 7-6m., 7-52a.
Monday, May 10.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Semi-final round. Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 1-46m., 2-47a. Low water, 7-41m., 8-38a.
Tuesday, May 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 2-30m., 3-40a. Low water, 8 22m., 9-42a.
Wednesday, May 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Medows Street, 3 p. m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Final Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-29m., 4-42a. Low water, 9-19m., 11-13a.

New Turkish Sultan.—Under the auspices of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi, a public meeting of Mahomedans will be held at Undria Street, on Sunday at 5 p. m. in connection with the new Sultan of Turkey.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April, was 2,182 ; the daily average 72·7; total of new admissions 758 ; Parsis 411, Hindus 282, other castes 65. Number of children vaccinated 156.

Sale of Abkari Licences:—Yesterday at the Town Hall, Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Collector of Bombay, assisted by Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, put up for sale five licences for the retail sale of Uran country spirit in the Town and Island of Bombay, which realised Rs. 14,500.

The Gatha Society.—At the weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. M. N. Dastur M.A.. will expound Gatha Ahunavaiti Chap. V (Yasna XXXII), verses 13,815. At 5-45, a discussion on 'Hormazd in the Gathas' will be held.

Magic Latern Exhibition.—Under the auspices of the International Order of Good Templars, there will be a magic lantern Exhibition ("Twelve nights in the Bar-room"). Temperance songs and address, on the Cooperage at 8-30 p. m. Free. All are welcome.

Sheth Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porbundar.—During the month of April the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,443, among them the number of new admissions was 1,511 classified as below : Hindoos 2,779, Mussalman 587, Parsee 4, other castes 73; total 3,443. The average daily attendance was 115.

Band at the Yacht Club.—The following is the programme to be played by the 1st Gloucestershire Regimental Band at the Yacht Club this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawke, Bandmaster :—

March ..........Arabia ..........................Buck
Overture .........Romantique ...............Kela Bela
Piece ............An Album Leaf .........Wagner
Selection ......A Chinese Honeymoon...Talbot
Valse ............Sebatz ......................Strauss
Three Dances ...Henry VIII ..............German
A. Intermezzo ...Forget me not ...........Macbeth
B. Two-Step......Starland......................Connor

## THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at their registered office at No. 8, Forbes street, Fort, yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. G. Dovey presided and the following resolutions, which were passed at the extra-ordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 15th April last, were confirmed as special Resolutions:—"1. That Articles 131 and 132 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and are hereby cancelled and in their places the following Articles be and are hereby substituted:—'131. The directors shall have the power to set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies or for special dividends or for repairing, improving, maintaining and replacing any of the properties of the Company and for such other purposes as the directors shall in their absolute discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company. 132. The directors may invest the several sums so set aside upon such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit and from time to time to deal with and vary such investments and dispose of all or any part thereof for the benefit of the Company and to divide the reserve fund into such special funds as they think fit with full power to employ the assets constituting the reserve fund in the business of the Company and that without being bound to keep the same separate from the other assets.' 2. That the directors be and are hereby authorised to apply the amount hitherto standing to the credit of the insurance fund, viz Rs. 60,000, in replacing and renewing the machinery of the Company."

A young Indian gentleman, who was arrested, writes the London correspondent of the "Bengalee," for creating a disturbance in an omnibus, successfully pleaded that if he were convicted it "would much offend his patron the Gaekwar of Baroda." The Magistrate showed mercy. The defendant added gratefully that "the Gaekwar was very, very severe about these matters."

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### APPELLATE SIDE.

### FATAL ALTERCATION IN A FIELD.

*Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beaman.*

IMPERATOR VS. YELAPPA BIN BALAPPA KURBAI.

For the Accused :—Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

Their Lordships held a vacation sitting on the Appellate Side of the Court yesterday and disposed of several cases and applications.

In the present case, the appellant-accused (No. 2), appealed from a decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

This was a case of culpable homicide committed in the course of a riot. The story for the prosecution was that three persons, witnesses in the case, were taken with Rudrya and Sulkya by Fakira to a field to reap the crop. They found Balappa and his two sons, accused No. 1, 2, and 3, in the field, and that the crop had already been in large part cut. An altercation ensued, in the course of which Fakira was killed with an axe by the appellant Yellappa. The latter stated that Fakira and his party were the assailants ; that he and another were alone in the field ; that they ran away after a short struggle ; and that he had no knowledge as to how Fakira met his death. A large number of labourers had corroborated the evidence for the prosecution. If the prosecution story was true, said the Sessions Judge, then Yellappa's reason for denying the presence of the labourers was obvious. It was necessary for his defence that the labourers should be held to be false witnesses. The burden of proving that the accused acted in the exercise of the right of private defence rested wholly on him. The jury found that the appellant, accused No. 2, was guilty of culpable homicide, and that all the other accused were not guilty. In accordance with the verdict of the jury, Mr. Vernon found the appellant guilty, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. The presence of the other accused was proved, but Mr. Vernon was of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to show that the object for which they had originally assembled was to protect property, of which they were in lawful possession. They were acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

### FAILING TO ATTEND AS A JUROR.

IMPERATOR VS. VISHNU MAHESHWAR GADGIL.

For the Accused :—Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

Their Lordships have disposed of an application for revision by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of failing to attend the Court as a juror, under Section 332 of the Criminal Procedure Code and was fined Rs. 50.

The accused, in his petition to the High Court, stated that his name stands in the list of jurors for the district of Belgaum. On the 13th February last, a constable in his dress entered his room with his shoes on and behaved rudely. Accused told him to behave properly and to leave his shoes downstairs. Instead of doing as he was asked to do, he left without delivering the summons. Accused, though the summons was not served upon him, attended the District Court on the 15th February, and told the Sheristedar all that happened on the 13th. The Sheristedar told accused that the summons was for the 16th, and not for the 15th. On the 15th, accused attended Court and served in a case in place of a juror who wanted to go home. On the 16th, Mr. Clements issued a notice to accused to show cause why he should not be fined for non-attendance on the 16th, and on the 17th took accused's statement, and on the 22nd fined him Rs. 50.

Mr. Vernon, in his finding in the case, said it appeared to him that Mr. Gadgil thought it derogatory to his "dignity" to accept service of the summons, and therefore refused to accept service. Mr. Vernon considered his story as to the constable (who was a Brahmin himself) coming upstairs with his shoes on to be false. This was the second time he had behaved in a recalcitrant manner in connection with his duty as a juror.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

### A CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

IMPERATOR VS. ISUF MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

For the Accused :—Mr. M. A. Havelivalla, with Messrs P. D. Bhide and H. V. Athavle, Pleaders.

Mr. Havelivalla presented an appeal on behalf of the accused Isuf Mahomed, Asmal Mahomed, and Rahim Mahomed, who were convicted by Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, Isuf of adultery and enticing away a married woman, and the other two of enticing away a married woman.

The facts of the case were that the accused were Ghanchis by caste and lived near the house of one Rewa, a married woman, and her mother at Jambusar. In 1906 Isuf abducted Rewa, and was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for the offence. It was alleged by the prosecution that one night last October, Rewa suddenly disappeared from the house of her mother Diwali, at Jambusar, and was subsequently found living with Isuf apparently as his wife for some time. The prosecution was instituted on the 25th November by Gunpat, the woman's husband, at the instigation of one of the leading Bhatias of Jambusar. In the Sessions Court seven persons in all were tried in connection with the offence but only the three accused were convicted, Isuf being sentenced to two years' and the other two to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

## POLICE NEWS.

### PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### MAZAGON.

*Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.*

POLICEMAN CHARGED.

Inspector Stenson charged Shankar Vishnu, a police sepoy, with causing hurt to Abaji Anant, a tea-shop keeper in Babula Tank Road, and also his mother Bhagirthi and servant Anant. The accused was further charged with doing a rash act.

The complaint was that the accused went to the shop and had a cup of tea, for which he would not pay. An altercation ensued and it was alleged for the prosecution, the accused threw the complainant into the pan of boiling oil, kept on a fire place in the shop. The oil splashed and the hot stuff fell on Bhagirthi and Anant who were both scalded. The complainant was taken to the hospital having been seriously injured.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

### HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### FORT.

*Before Colonel Cordue (Chairman), and Mr. G. C. Plinston.*

BEGGING ON HORNBY ROAD.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases yesterday morning, including one in which Manglia Natha and three other beggars were charged with begging or applying for alms from passers-by and tram passengers on the Hornby Road on Wednesday last. Two of the accused were sentenced to three days' rigorous imprisonment and the other two, who were juveniles, were ordered to receive two stripes each.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships also disposed of several cases in which a number of cart-drivers were charged with driving their vehicles in such a manner as to cause obstruction at the Prince's Dock on Wednesday.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Jalal Wazie and two others were charged with using horses in their victorias while the animals were in a sorry condition and had sore bodies. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

DRIVING A MOTOR-CAR WITHOUT A LIGHT.

Before the same Bench, one Mahmed Ali Haji Aga, a chauffeur, was charged with driving a motor-car without a light. The charge against the accused was that he had no light at the rear of the car on Wednesday night at the Apollo Bunder. The accused stated that the light went out. A police sepoy stated that the lamp was cold when he touched it. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1.

### GIRGAON.

*Before Messrs. S. E. Shellim (Chairman), K. S. Aiyar and P. N. Wadia.*

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 37 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place, and against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

### DADAR.

*Before Messrs. Alexander J. Agabeg (Chairman), and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

A number of cases were disposed of, including one in which Luxmon Rowji and three others, were charged with disorderly behaviour in a public street. The charge against the accused was that F. D. Kapadia, a contractor, was passing along Supari Bag Road in a victoria when the accused who were employed under him stopped the gharry and asked for more wages. The contractor refused to accede whereupon the accused dragged him out from the carriage. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

### MAZAGON.

*Before Dr. Ranina and Rao Bahadur Vandekar.*

Their Worships disposed of 51 cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I., I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain G. C Denton, 12th Pioneers, to act as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, till relief or pending further orders.

Lieutenant A. S. Meek, Fourth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Mr. A. H. Gordon to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. L. McCulloch or pending further orders.

The leave of absence for six months and a half granted to Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, is extended by eight days.

The following reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 22nd April. Mr. A. Welferstan, to be Assistant Collector, Class II, substantive pro tem ; Mr. A. E. Boyd, to be Assistant Collector, Class III, substantive pro tem ; Mr. W. W. Nind, to be Assistant Collector, Class V. substantive.

Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R G Gordon I C S, or pending further orders.

Captain H A L Hepper to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Mr F T Rickards.

The authority to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay granted to Mr. Thomas Hill has been withdrawn.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Major D. D. Khambatta, V.D., is appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the Corps with effect from the 27th April during the absence on leave of Captain E. F. Rutter.

Major P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., I. M. S., is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 15th May or subsequent date or relief, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence to six months.

Major S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I. M. S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon, Bombay, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., I. M. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain W. D. A. Keys, M.D., I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain K. G. Gharpurey, I. M. S., pending relief or further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W H Quicke, F R C S (England) I M S has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Captain W O'S Murphy, I M S has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Lieutenant-Colonel W H Quicke, F R C S (England) I M S has been allowed to return to duty.

Major J H McDonald MB CM I M S has been allowed an extension of furlough for nine months.

Mr C Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers has been allowed a further extension for six months of his leave which has been converted into leave on medical certificate.

Sergeant Charles James Cunningham, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Bombay, to be Sub-Conductor, to complete the Establishment, with effect from the 1st March.

Mr. H. Wray is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days combined with furlough for seven months and three days from the 20th May or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, East Khandesh District, until further orders.

The special leave on urgent private affairs for three months granted to Mr. F. R. Bader, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E, commuted into furlough and extended by six months.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 23rd Apl. 1909. | Total from 1st April to 23rd Apl. 1909. | For week ending 23rd Apl. 1908. | Total from 1st April to 23rd Apl. 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour. | 22 | 81 | 31 | 88 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour. | 29 | 83 | 26 | 73 |
| Vessels transported ...... | 13 | 46 | 20 | 47 |
| Vessels attended to ...... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Vessels warped ............ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

FEARFUL ECZEMA: SKIN IN RIBBONS

Arms were Perfectly Raw—Desperate with Terrible Irritation and Almost Crazed by Lack of Sleep—All Efforts at Cure Failed Until

MATRON OF HOSPITAL RECOMMENDED CUTICURA



"Four years ago eczema broke out on my hands and arms and I became so bad that I was unable even to dress myself and I dared not put my hands in water. Of course I went to see a doctor, but he held out very slight hope of recovery. I persevered with the treatment he recommended, but without any good result. At last I called on another doctor, but he failed also to bring me any benefit. I was suffering terribly then, and I thought I should go out of my mind, as I could neither sleep nor rest, night or day. The skin was all hanging in ribbons, and the arms looked just like raw beefsteak, while the irritation was so terrible that I got desperate sometimes and felt I would like to scratch my arms to pieces. I went to three other doctors, and then I attended the —— Hospital, but no one seemed to be able to conquer the disease, and I was on the very brink of despair when I was advised by the matron of another hospital to give Cuticura Remedies a trial. I put some Cuticura Ointment on the sores, and then I had the best night's rest I had had for many a long day. I continued the applications and also used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. I seemed to improve all the time, and before I had used up one box of Cuticura Ointment I could do things in the house which I had not been able to do for four years. By the time two boxes of Cuticura Ointment had been used I was completely cured and my arms and hands, which had been all laceration and blood, were covered by a beautiful new skin. Now they are in as sound condition as ever. I have paid pounds upon pounds for doctoring all for nothing, and now I can say the Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold. Mrs. Jane Lee, Roma Villa, Blackpool, Eng., Oct. 31, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Principal depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor, Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialitier and Motor Accessories.

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Half Plate Keyless Lever Movement.

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NICKEL, OPEN FACE CASE ... Rs. 20
STERLING SILVER " " ... " 30
" " HUNTING CASE... " 34
" " HALF HUNTING... " 37

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

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Facts of Absorbing Interest
TO THOSE WHO ARE IN THE CLUTCHES OF RHEUMATISM.

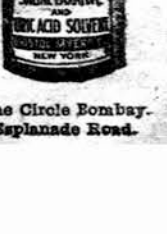
One cannot be too quickly cured of Rheumatism. To get rid of those awful pains that make life a never-ending series of torture, now mild, now excruciating, to-day in bed, to-morrow hobbling around in crutches—to be relieved of such a condition is always the happiest period of one's life. Little's Oriental Balm has effected thousands of wonderful cures of long standing cases of Rheumatism, cases that were supposed to be hopeless and beyond the reach of medicine. The cures have been so complete and permanent that Little's Oriental Balm is undoubtedly the true specific to cure Rheumatism.

Mr. A. N. Spring, of 6, Nottingham, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, bed ridden five years from Chronic Rheumatism, has used 6 bottles of Little's Oriental Balm, and is now free from pain, able to move both arms (hitherto helpless) and progresses favorably towards complete recovery. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.



KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Calna, 3,963 tons, Captain S. Maclachlan, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Antwerp &c. with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Bohemia 2,311 tons, Captain M. Dobcevich arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubatino, S. N. Co's. steamer D. Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain P. Maganzine, arrived in harbour on Wednesday night from Genoa &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Vadala, 2,364 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, arrived in harbour on Wednesday night from Calcutta &c. with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,930 tons, Captain R. Gronan, sailed on Thursday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain A. Tipper, will sail to-day for Coast ports, Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo and Miss Lynch and 1 deck passenger.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,942 tons, Captain A. Mocker, sailed on Thursday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

## MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W C Taylor .....Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr C F Hickman. Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 6.

Ahmadi.....1640Hughes.....B & P S N Co
Askehall.....2762Fell.....T Morrison & Co
Aynthia.....634Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Ben Wrackie.....2534Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Buenos.....2595 Keasby.....W & A Graham & Co
Brazilian a ..2438Towblyn .....W & A Graham & Co
Bullimba .....1607 Baker.....M & Co
Bokimia .....2311 Dobcevich.....A Lloyds S N Co
Calna.....3963Maclachlan .....M M & Co
Dumra.....762Moxon .....M M & Co
Harlesden .....2724Gray.....K Nixon & Co
Fife...2491A Harrisen.....The Captain
Gerd .....751Andreason .....F F Campbell& Co
Ingwich.....675 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....S A Protectorate
Kt Templar .....4601Billett .....K N & Co
Shirala .....3400Scott .....M M& Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....B; & H S N Co
Springburn.....3173Crosthwaite W & A Graham & Co
Visigath .....2613Rule.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala...2364Rose .....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Costalia.....401Hamilton .....Liverpool.....15-5
W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino.....2634Maganzini.....Genoa.....15-5
Florio & R S N Co
4 Clan Graham ...3288Elliott ..Havre 8-5 F M & Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans... Hamburg ....22-5.....J Mackintosh & Co
6 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 8-5 K N & Co
7 Clan MacMillan..2804 Cowie .....Hamburg...20-5
N F F Muir & Co
8 King Robert...2514 Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529 Daniel...London 8-5P & O Co
13 Delhi...4784 Gordon...Shanghai...12-5P & O S N Co
15 Dido.....3127 Runter ...Hull 11-5 ...F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 6.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Trafford Hall | 3137 | Hold | L'pool | 12-5 | K N & Co |
| C & R City of Madras | 3343 | McFee | ... | ... | Karachi 12-5 K Nixon& Co |
| D&E Planet neptune | 2821 | Plice | Dunkirk | 15-5 | Muir& Co |
| F Colombo Maru | 2219 | Winckler | Kobe | 15-5 | N Y Kaisha |
| H Islami | 1604 | Hannah | Zanzibar | 12-5 | B &P S NCo |
| K Hilgien | 2772 | Pillford | 12-5 | ..... | Hull and London T Morrison & Co |
| M Devanha | 4785 | Hayward | Shanghai | 26-5P | O S N Co |
| N Red Cross | 1832 | Swanburn | Dunkirk | 8-5 | Rulli Bros |
| O Abonker | ..... | 2315 | Young | ..... | Dunkirk ..19-5W & A Graham & Co |
| Q Rahmani | 1873 | Geddie | ...Jeddah | ...8-5 | ...B & P S N Co |
| M W D D | | | | | |
| Britannia | ..... | 1970 | Davidson | ... | Mauritius...8-5, B & S NCo |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| Courland | ..... | 760 | Ebrahim | ..... | N F B & S N Co Ld |
| Pomani | ..... | 552 | Esmail | ..... | Bmagar .....8-5 B & S N Co Ld |

## ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Vadala s ..... | Rose ..... | Calcutta, Apl 20 |
| | D Balduino s ..... | Maganzini ... | Genoa, April 18 |
| 6 | Bohemia s ..... | Dobcevich ... | Trieste, April 18 |
| | Culna s ..... | Maclachlan... | Antwerp, Apl 8 |

## DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Ettrickdale s ..... | Stephens ..... | Mormugoa |
| | Clan Mackintosh s | Lennox ..... | Chittagong |
| | Dwarka s ..... | Moxon ..... | Basrah, &c |
| | Takasaki Maru s. | Mocker ..... | Kobe, &c |
| | Reichenfels s ..... | Gronan ..... | H'burg via K'chi |

The steamer Warora, Tipper for Rangoon obtained her portclearance on Thursday.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—
Steamer Fife, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Bohemia, for Trieste, &c.
„ Faltala, for Calcutta, &c.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Santhia | Rangoon |
| 27 | Clan Mackinnon | Liverpool |
| May. | | |
| 2 | Dulwich | Cardiff |
| 3 | Isonus | Melbourne |
| 3 | Beltonhall | Calcutta |
| 3 | Palamcotta | Negapatam |
| 4 | Hohenfels | Antwerp |

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 5th May.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 1st instant arrived at Aden at noon on Wednesday the 5th May.

The same Co's steamer China, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at midnight on Wednesday the 5th May.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 7th May.

69 Detail for the week ending 8th instant:—
To-day Friday 7th instant.—" H " Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

70. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6374 Vol. E. P. Coomber, "G" Coy. from 15th May to 31st Oct. 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.


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Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

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BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909.


## THE GOVERNOR AND TEMPERANCE.

THE small piece of advice, which His Excellency the Governor usually offers to those he addresses is peculiarly appropriate in the reply he has sent through the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, to the Bombay Temperance Council. "Enlist the religious leaders of the people on your side. Find out where excessive drinking is going on and bring influence by good lectures, and in other ways, to bear against it. If you will work in these directions and abandon the baseless theory that Government is desirous of forcing the sale of liquor, you will achieve the success which I most cordially wish you," said His Excellency, and the precept may be commended to their careful consideration. Temperance people are sometimes intemperate in the language they employ in their advocacy of teetotalism and in the representations they make to the authorities. In this way they do their cause more harm than good. They must be prepared to find that although Government is quite as anxious to promote the cause of temperance as they themselves, it is unable to see eye to eye with them on all points. His Excellency found himself forced to criticise some of the Temperance Councils' statements and figures. He trusts that criticism may be taken in good part and if they should again desire to meet him they will exercise greater care in the preparation of their case. His Excellency does not deny that in a very extensive department such as that of Abkari, mistakes may occasionally be made. "We are all fallible," he writes, "and I shall always be glad if you will bring to my notice any instances in which the declared policy of the Government to which I belong may appear to have been ignored." His Excellency regrets the initial difficulty, unfortunately so often found in Temperance memorials, of ascertaining the Councils' objects. Some passages led His Excellency to fear they were prohibitionists at heart. Most so-called Temperance people are, and we endorse the observation that prohibition is not temperance and that prohibition is not likely to be adopted in India. For the benefit of present and future agitators the general policy of Government in regard to the regulation of the drink traffic is re-stated in the Governor's reply. Government will not interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation, but it will aim at minimising temptation to those who do not drink and at discouraging excess among those who do. No wise Government, however paternal its tendencies, can be expected to do more than this and the local Society should be satisfied with this reiteration of policy.

His Excellency does not appear to have been at all pleased with the methods the Temperance Council adopted in presenting its memorial. Early in that document its framer selected one sentence from a speech by Sir Charles Pritchard, delivered seventeen years ago, and omitted the rest "which would have given a more just impression of the speaker's views." Then again in reference to toddy-tapping in Khandesh the explanation given is ignored. The memorialists not only dealt with old history but failed to ascertain the facts. They put forward cases as if they constituted new facts in support of their contentions. With regard to another statement His Excellency has replied : " Now I must tell you frankly that when I read this statement ( a reflection on the Abkari Department)and some others in your memorial, my first impulse was not to receive you unless they had been modified ; but I decided to assume that you do not wholly realise the gravity of the charges which you prefer or the complete lack of foundation for such charges." No, the zeal of the framer of the memorial outran his discretion. Exaggeration and misrepresentation should be most religiously guarded against or Temperance societies will prove their own worst enemies. As Sir George Clarke observes, all reformers must expect sometimes to be referred to in terms which they do not relish. " I am bound to say," His Excellency added, " that when you accuse people of forcing poison upon unwilling persons and of encouraging the vice of drinking, you must not wonder if there is occasional retaliation. Exaggerated statements can rarely promote progress and must tend to embitter relations that ought to be harmonious." Grave inaccuracies appeared in the memorial of the Temperance Council and these have been very carefully set right in the reply of His Excellency which we publish elsewhere. We trust the lesson will not be lost upon Temperance zealots who may accomplish much if they adopt and practice temperate methods of agitation and the use of temperate language in their representations.

AERIAL NAVIGATION. THE science of aviation is being acquired so fast by nations that even the most sceptical plodder on the earth will have to admit that the problem of flight in the air has been solved, though details do not yet perfectly satisfy aeronauts themselves. The Zeppelin has already accomplished so many successful journeys that it has established the value of the rigid type of airship. Its master has shown that it can take a course independent of the vagaries of a stiff wind and that he can choose his own time for a safe descent. And this has been done in the hands of the pupils of the designer as well as in his own. The imperative need for removable emergency harbours that can, like sheep pens, be set down wherever a landing is contemplated has been proved by the late manœuvres of this rigid dirigible when a descent on Munich was wind-barred. The disturbing fact has at last been borne in on the British War Office, that the Military balloon has come to stay. As three or four good Zeppelins could be launched for the cost of one Dreadnought and in much less than half the time, there seems to be no reason why they should not be ordered. If the two-Power standard in aerial fleets, suggested by Sir Percy Scott at the Mansion House Meeting, is to be realised it is time it was attempted. It has been indicated pretty clearly that Englishmen are no longer apathetic on the subject of aviation, especially its military possibilities, but that they contemplate making practical provision for overtaking the progress of other nations. The Aerial League, which the citizens of London were asked at the Mansion House to support, has for its main object the securing of aerial supremacy for Great Britain and the Empire. The members of the League cannot, indeed, be accused of any indecent haste in carrying out their aim. To attain it in the face of the strong lead already gained by the neighbouring countries will be an arduous and costly undertaking, but not a hopeless one if everybody agrees with Mr. Marples that "in order to think Imperially, we must at once begin to think aerially." Backwardness and apathy must cease now that the danger to the insularity of Great Britain is brought home to her people by the fact that foreign aerial ships may at any moment hover over her shores. An effort must be made to create a home fleet of airships in anticipation of such domiciliary visits.

Sir Percy Scott may humorously refer to the fact that the extra risks of dynamite dropping from balloons on battleships make the profession to which he belongs a rather precarious one, but the Admiral is not idle. He is busy working out a type of gun to "play old Harry" with an aerial enemy, when he sails overhead in daylight. But as he is convinced that the only way to fight air vessels is with air vessel, he proposes that while the Colonies give Dreadnoughts, England should build a fleet of airships without delay. Sir Hiram Maxim, believing that a perfectly unique system of warfare is at hand, offered many practical suggestions on the construction of airships and on the best materials of which they should be made. The wisdom of instituting prizes for the encouragement of builders of aeroplane and dirigible balloons of military type was favourably considered ; but the only actual offer came from the King of the Belgians, who intimated through the Belgian Consul-General that he would give £1,000 for the best work on aerial navigation and for this foreigners as well as Belgians are invited to compete. There has been plenty of indefinite enthusiasm but a great lack of practical propositions, and the *Times*' article is disconcerting. An Aerial College is one of the suggestions that will probably take form. But though very necessary, if aviation is to be seriously taken up in England, it will not do the work of the moment, which is the acquisition or building of airships. Meanwhile the Frankfurt Aeronautical Exhibition is working in anticipation of its opening on July 1. To this at least nine dirigibles are expected to arrive, travelling by their own power, not packed and despatched by road or rail as aeroplanes have hitherto been sent to Exhibitions. Three of these dirigibles will be fully equipped and commissioned military vessels. Competition will be lively, for the prize fund amounts to a goodly sum. France has taken fright at the great influx of balloons and airships of every type within her frontiers, and her Government felt impelled to issue orders to the prefects of Departments, insisting that every foreign balloon landing on French territory should pay Customs dues and state its mission or business before being allowed to proceed on its way. As if attracted by this circular, parties of balloonists came in double quick flight to various places all over France and mostly from Germany, from Berlin, Stuttgart, Wurzburg, Strasburg and many other centres. It is consoling to hear on the authority of Mr. Asquith that the British War Office is not asleep.

HYDERABAD STATE JAILS. THE last Annual Report on the administration of Jails in the Hyderabad State is a document of special interest, by reason of the excellent results that have been obtained by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., the Inspector-General of Jails in H. H. Nizam's Dominions, who has justly merited the high encomiums passed on him by the Government in its Resolution reviewing the Report. The daily average strength of prisoners of all classes in custody is given as 2,729, at a nett cost of only Rs.7,252-4-3 for the year—after taking into account all debits and the credits that arose out of Jail industries—which works down to only 1·39 pie per day for each prisoner. This result seems to have been attained by the practice of administrative ability and financial acumen which would be invaluable if applied to any commercial industry ; for to house, feed, clothe, tend and care for, guard, and supervise prisoners for less than a pie-and-a-half per day, is a phenomenal achievement in the annals of Jail administration. The figures representing the result shewn involved a gross expenditure of Rs. 5,41,955, against which the cash earnings were Rs. 3,35,341, which left a balance to debit of Rs. 2,06,613 ; but against this sum the Jails had to their credit a sum of Rs. 1,99,361, represented by the stock value of manufactured articles, raw material, and outstandings recoverable, whereby the nett cost became, as already stated, only Rs. 7,252. It appears that, in spite of these in themselves remarkable figures, Mr. Hankin offered to double the income of the Jails if his reorganisation scheme were sanctioned, which provided for a larger establishment for supervision and instruction. That was refused, so that our economical policy in the Financial Department of the State has interrupted the greater success that might have caused the cost per head not only to vanish, but to make Jail administration a source of revenue to the State as well as a blessing to the prisoners, in that on the expiration of their terms they would be able to exercise a trade or industry as a means of livelihood, which would enable them to earn an honest living, instead of launching again into crime and returning to the embraces of the law. It is also satisfactory to find that all this has been done with a most creditable record of vital statistics, which shew that 90 per cent of the prisoners had gained in weight. The Government have noticed Mr. Hankin's complaint that his reorganisation scheme was cut down by nearly half, and have drawn the attention of the Financial Department to the fact that Mr. Hankin's requirements are worthy of consideration, adding that he has made many reforms in the administration of jails which show continued and steady improvement—notably in industries —which are greatly appreciated by the Government.

THE WARWICKSHIRE ELECTION. As we pointed out when Captain Kincaid Smith resigned a short time ago the result of the bye-election would not necessarily show public feeling over the question of defence. In the first place the two chief candidates were both advocates of the same policy in this matter, so that at the best the verdict could only be taken as an expression on politics in general. Why the ex-Member should have failed so dismally at the polls it is impossible at present to say, but probably the reason is to be found in the general dislike of voters to support those who cut themselves adrift from Party. That such an act must be annoying to the Liberals at present is clear, for it is a time when a dissentient voice is fraught with danger. For this reason it was deemed safe and desirable to run another official Liberal candidate, who has proved that there is a strong liberal party in Shakespeare's town, but coming as it does on the top of the Budget the election cannot be considered other than a strongly marked vote of no confidence in the Government, for even if the Liberal and Independent votes be added together the Unionist majority is still ample. Under the circumstances it is doubtful whether any other altruistic Liberal will be found to resign his seat in order to test public opinion. Captain Kincaid-Smith was however fighting in a just cause and will have the sympathy of all who wish to see the Empire properly defended.

THE Calcutta Corporation has made a grant of Rs. 27,000 towards the cost of rebuilding and extending the Parsee Towers of Silence.

ON the intervention of the District Judge, the dispute between the Pleaders and the Additional Munsiff, Khulna, was settled amicably, the Munsiff expressing regret.

THE Commission which is sitting at Home to consider questions connected with emigration to the Crown Colonies, will probably conclude its work about August next.

THE " Pioneer " hears from Peshawar, that Kafila traffic through the Khyber has proceeded quietly since the pass was re-opened.

MR. R. C. D. CALDER, Accountant, attached to the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

MR. R. A. O'CONNOR, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts Bengal and North-Western Railway, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. J. M. Hartley on privilege leave.

THE Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation, on the 13th April, of the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and has nominated Mr. Hugh Murray in his place.

MR. BELL, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Railway *vice* Colonel Browne granted privilege leave for six weeks.

CAPTAIN Osborne, Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, *vice* Mr. Bell.

MR. DEUCHARS, Government Inspector of Railways, Lahore, is granted combined leave for six months from 29th May, 1909.

THE services of Major G. Bidie, I.M.S., 26th Light Cavalry, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as Durbar Physician, Travancore.

DURING the week ending 4th May, 17 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these farmers purchased as follows :—Morvi ½, Rajkote Civil Station 1, Sholapur 5, Ahmedabad 10 and Sachin State ½. During the week 15 chests were imported from Indore.

# WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

## A PRIMROSE WEDDING.

### Miss Ellen Terry as a Suffragette.

### PERIOD FROCKS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16

EVERYONE returned to town after the Easter vacation yesterday for the wedding of Lord Dalmeny, the eldest son of Lord Rosebery, to Miss Dorothy Grosvenor, daughter of Lord Henry Grosvenor, at St. Paul's, Kinightsbridge.

It was quite a primrose wedding, the family flower and the Rosebery colours pink and yellow being everywhere apparent. Vast crowds, kept in order by mounted policemen lined the streets around the church—had the bridal pair been of the Blood Royal the crowds could not have been larger.

Lord Dalmeny and all his men friends including Prince Francis of Teck wore buttonholes of primroses and the six bridesmaids wore amethyst pendants surrounded by diamond and yellow enamel primroses while their bouquets of pink and yellow roses were tied up with long yellow streamers knotted with bunches of primroses.

But it was the young bride—Lady Dalmeny is not yet twenty—that everyone gazed upon. Those who had not seen her before were impressed by her beauty, and her friends declared that she had never looked more lovely than in her wedding attire. She is very tall—as tall as Lord Dalmeny, and she has regular clear cut features, dark grey eyes and dark hair and yesterday looked a radiant vision in satin and priceless lace and pearls. She was looking radiantly happy and not in the least nervous. The glorious D'Alcenson lace which draped the satin robe had been worn by another primrose bride Lady Crewe who had lent it to her brother's bride. An earlier owner was the ill-fated Marie Antoinette. Round her throat the bride wore matchless pearls which hung in heavy ropes. They were the famous Rothschild pearls, once the property of Lord Rosebery's Rothschild wife. They had lain in their case since her death and yesterday they were taken out to be worn by the bride of her eldest son. The wedding reception was held at Lord Beauchamp's house in Belgrave Square where the presents, which included a silver inkstand from the King, gold cruets from the Queen, a clock from Princess Victoria, and a jewelled gold cigarette case from the Prince and Princess of Wales were arranged.

" A NEWSPAPER PLAY. "

The much talked of new play " The Earth " was produced at the Kingsway Theatre on Wednesday night and has achieved a sensational success for Miss Lena Ashwell. "The Earth " has been one of the principal topics of conversation in town this week, and in more than one respect is a very remarkable play. It is, of course, a play with a moral, and the moral which Mr. Bernard Fagan has set himself to expound is the danger of the enormous influence wielded by the Press. " The Earth" is a newspaper, with a circulation of over a million copies a day, and it is its proprietor Sir Felix Janion who furnished the text from which Mr. Fagan expounds his views on the modern newspaper. Apart from the fact that never before in the history of the theatre has a newspaper formed the subject of a play, "The Earth" was looked forward to with a peculiarly piquant interest. There have not been wanting hints as to who really was the newspaper proprietor struck at in Mr. Fagan's play, and though the author himself says that an American millionaire newspaper proprietor gave him his idea, it is said in more than one quarter that there is no need to go to America to find the victim of Mr. Fagan's thrusts. A member of the House of Lords it is said, who owns several newspapers with gigantic circulations, really provided Mr. Fagan with his idea of a newspaper autocrat, Sir Felix Janion, and this has accounted for a good deal of the sensation "The Earth" has created.

Briefly, the plot of the play is this :—The Right Hon. Denzil Trevenna, Cabinet Minister is about to introduce a great social reform bill which is bitterly opposed by Sir Felix Janion. Sir Felix discovers evidence of compromising relations between the Countess of Kilmore and the Cabinet Minister, and expresses his determination to inform Lord Kilmore unless the bill is abandoned. Trevenna agrees to withdraw his bill, but the Countess will not agree, and after a stormy interview with Sir Felix, threatens to herself inform the Press Association of the whole affair, rather than that her lover's career should be ruined. Sir Felix relents and so the play ends.

The first audience was a very notable one, including as it did many of the leading people, in Society.

BEAUTIFUL STAGE FROCKS.

Although Miss Lena Ashwell as the Countess of Kilmore has not very much to do she finds opportunity to wear some very charming frocks. The latest modes as demonstrated at the Kingsway are not strikingly original, but they are extremely dainty and pretty. The white embroidered net gown worn by Miss Ashwell in the first act, for instance, is reminiscent of a style of dress very popular a few years ago. The waist is in its natural place and accentuated by a belt of grass green ribbon. The skirt is fairly full and the tight sleeves show the shape of the arm. The bodice is cut with a "V" shaped vest, outlined by the green ribbon. A cluster of pink roses nestles in the corsage. The hat which Miss Ashwell wears with this gown is quite original. It is of the high crowned cloche type with masses of pink and white roses, and strings of grass green ribbon velvet hang to the waist at the back.

A peacock blue satin lumiere has been chosen by Miss Ashwell for her dinner gown in the second act. Deep fringes of iridescent beads outline the decolletage while a waterfall fringe of the beads outlines the skirt in tunic fashion.

Grape coloured cachemire de soie, the fabric that is one of Fashion's most happy discoveries this season, is the material of the afternoon frock worn in the last act, perhaps the most striking of the trio of gowns. The high corselet belt is in a curious shade of wine red and the little transparent vest is of grape coloured net. With this gown a swathed turban toque of grape coloured net is worn, shaded roses and silver leaves with a long wine coloured plume being the trimming.

MISS ELLEN TERRY—SUFFRAGETTE.

Miss Lena Ashwell by the way opened the Suffragettes' Green, White, and Gold Fair to-day, for she is a firm believer in Votes for Women. Another actress even more celebrated, none other than England's premier actress Miss Ellen Terry, is throwing herself heart and soul into the same undertaking. Wearing one of the celebrated horned head dresses and the flowing robes of a Court Lady of the fifteenth century Miss Terry made a triumphant first public appearance as a suffragette yesterday when she opened the Fair. Her picturesque fifteenth century toilette was all in green and gold, the colours of the Women's Freedom League, to whose mills the Fair is to bring grist ; and the gown itself was symbolical, for it was in the fifteenth century, explained Miss Terry, that women were really free. The great Abbesses had seats in the House of Lords and helped to make the laws. Miss Terry wore her own happy smile and her versatile vibrant personality introduced a new note into the suffrage movement. Her clever daughter, Miss Edith Craig, a lady decorator of renown has become a suffragette too, and was responsible for the decorative scheme of the green and gold fair.

THE FEMININE SUFFRAGETTE.

The ladies responsible for the organization of the Fair are the most militant Amazons of the movement. One of the most active of them was Miss Muriel Matters the heroine of the grille, who chained herself to the ladies gallery of the House of Commons on a memorable occasion, but the Fair was a very feminine function indeed.

One of the largest stalls, for instance, was the blouse stall, on which every kind of shirt and blouse from the severe tailor made shirt of the business woman to the dainty creation of ribbon and lace exemplifying the latest Paris fashions was to be found. Miss Ellen Terry had offered a prize for the ideal shirt blouse and all kinds and conditions of shirt blouses had been sent in. A Dublin suffragette was awarded the prize. Her shirt blouse was of tucked Irish linen cut very simply and trimmed with linen buttons embroidered in gold and green.

Suffragette cooking was another feature and the cakes and jams and sweets that have been made by the militant ladies had to stand a severe test, visitors being asked to pronounce which was the best by the simple expedient of tasting them.

A side shew which had a special interest to the fighting suffragettes was a display of jujitsu by a lady exponent of the art, who demonstrated the ease with which the burliest policeman could be thrown by the frailest suffragette provided she was mistress of the Japanese art of self-defence.

THE PERIOD FROCK.

Paris, and London too, is pinning its faith to the period frock.

The period toilette reminiscent in all its details of some earlier phase of fashion appeals very strongly to women in these days of individuality and originality in dress, and fashionable women of artistic tastes are making pictures of themselves according to the modes of Louis XVI or our own eighteenth century belles.

The long sharp point of the bodice front, the full skirt, the fichu and the elbow sleeve are conquering the Directoire attentuation and outline. The stiff petticoats or hooped underskirts loom upon fashion's horizon. As yet the skirts fall in soft full folds.

A Paquin model of glacier blue chiffon and satin had a very full skirt of chiffon under a clinging overskirt of satin turned up at the knee in washerwoman fashion. The satin runs on up the bust line and shoulders, being beautifully embroidered to tone. A few draperies recall panier days and several of these panier models have the panier drapery as part of a princess overdress. That is the bodice front falling in the familiar straight line below the bust, maintains this loose straight line to a point well below the natural waist line, but there divides into two parts which are draped softly on either side into the panier affect.

So long as the skirt is up-to-date almost any kind of sleeve long or short may be chosen provided always it is not full.

CHIFFON COATS.

The chiffon coat is catching on this season. Of course such a garment spells extravagance for the life of the chiffon coat is short and frail.

Smoke grey chiffon coats are the inspiration of one famous Parisian dress designer. The coat is cut long though a little short of waist, braided in grey silk and silver and fastens with big buttons made from the grey and silver braids.

More often the chiffon coat is exactly the same tone as the frock, but in this case also the coat is strengthened and enriched with self embroidery. The black chiffon coat which may be worn over different summer frocks is also to be commended. Some of these black coats are embroidered in cut jet, and dyed lace is another trimming addition.

WE learn from a special cable to the "Times of Ceylon" that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget Speech, said that any addition to the present duties on tea and sugar would press with extreme severity on the poorest, in many cases the most self-denying members of the community. It was a thing to be avoided except under the compulsion of sheer necessity. Both were, if not necessaries, at any rate simple comforts of life.

A NEW vegetable, known as the Soya bean, is on the way to England from the Far East, a large consignment having been sent by a Japanese firm. At present the Soya bean is only known here as the basis of a piquant sauce. It is rich in nitrogen, has a distinct flavour regarded by epicures as decidedly pleasant, and is easily digested. More Japanese vegetables are likely soon to take a place on British tables. The seeds of two remarkable species of radish and a new variety of scarlet runner beans have been introduced to English growers.

THE late Maclaine of Lochbuie, whose death at the age of sixty-three has occurred at Lochbuie Castle, in the Island of Mull, claimed to be the chief of the Maclaine, or Maclean, clan. His claim was generally regarded as inferior to that of Sir Fitzroy Maclean, but undoubtedly Lochbuie, if not the chief, ranked high among the chieftains of his clan. Lochbuie is the fourth Highland chief or chieftain whose death has occured since the beginning of the year. In January died Macdonald of Clanronald, and in March died Sutherland of Forse and Rose of Kilravock. The laird of Forse was the heir-male of the first Earl of Sutherland. The Duke of Sutherland is that Earl's heir-in-line.

## AERIAL NAVIGATION.

### BRITAIN'S POSITION.

### Special Committee of Experts Appointed.

### WAR OFFICE FAVOURS BALLOONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Zeppelin Company has arranged a regular service between Lucerne and Friedrichshafen, also two trips daily round Lucerne.

The "Times" publishes a remarkable statement to the effect that the War Office has done nothing to acquire the Wright brothers' aeroplane because it already possessed one superior in every respect. This was the invention of Captain Dunne of the Royal Engineers, which had been abundantly tested in secret. Captain Dunne in his invention employs the soaring principle of the boomerang and the construction of the machine is simple and solid.

A new machine was just completed at Farnborough and everything prepared for first flights on a large scale, when a few days ago Captain Dunne suddenly severed his connection with the balloon factory for some unknown cause.

Captain Dunne, in an interview, said that his longest flight was 140 yards.

The War Office was quite satisfied with his efforts. He had left the factory owing to the War Office deciding to concentrate their attention on dirigible balloons. He was continuing his experiments privately.

The Wright brothers have sailed for New York. They have arranged to give demonstrations at Aldershot or Salisbury Plain on their return.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that a committee of the highest experts in aerial navigation had been appointed to advise the Government, and a special department was being established at Chiswick. The Admiralty and the War Office were building, he said, a number of dirigible balloons.

## RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

### Tsar to Visit M. Fallieres.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Tsar is going on a yachting tour in Northern Europe shortly. He meets M. Fallieres at Brest in June.

## THE STRATFORD ELECTION.

### A Heavy Defeat.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the election at Stratford-on-Avon, necessitated by the resignation of Captain Kincaid-Smith, Mr. Foster (Unionist) secured 5,374 votes, Mr. Martin (Liberal) 2,747 and Captain Kincaid-Smith 479.

At the General Election the voting was as follows :—

Capt. Kincaid-Smith (L) ..... 4,321
Mr. P. S. Foster (U)..... 4,173

## SUCCESSFUL GERMAN LOANS.

### Sum Over-subscribed.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The loans mentioned on the 23rd April of £16,000,000 and £24,000,000 sterling have been covered about twice over.

[The above loans are the German loan of £16,000,000, and the Prussian loan of £24,000,000, which were to be issued on May 3. Half of each loan, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., were to be issued at 102 7/10ths and half with interest at 3 1/2 per cent., at 95 6/10ths.]

## ANOTHER CONSTITUTION FOR PERSIA.

### Shah's Appeal for Instruction.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Shah to-day issued a proclamation granting a constitution. Parliament is expected to meet about the 19th of July.

The Shah has notified the English and Russian Legations that he accepts the advice, tendered recently, regarding the reforms and states that he desires explanations on points of detail.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that 250 Resht Nationalists suddenly entered Kasvin on the 4th instant and attacked the Governor's quarters. The garrison resisted till dawn. Twenty Royalists were killed and a hundred surrendered.

## HOLBEIN'S "DUCHESS OF MILAN."

### Government's Offer.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Government has announced that if a subscription is opened to acquire for the nation, the Holbein picture, which was recently sold by the Duke of Norfolk to Messrs. Colnaghi for £50,000, Government will contribute £10,000

## HOLLAND'S PRINCESS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Queen Wilhelmina is nursing her baby herself.

THE HON'BLE MR. BUTLER, Assistant Engineer (on furlough), State Railways, has been permitted at his own request to resign the service from 27th March 1909.

## THE SOUTH AFRICA CONVENTION.

### Critical Stage Reached.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Convention at Bloemfontein has reached a critical stage, owing to the amendments by Cape Colony, demanding the enforcement of bi-lingualism and the abandonment of the representation of minorities in thinly-populated districts.

## THE BUDGET DEBATE.

### Voting on the Tea Tax.

LONDON, MAY 6.

In the House of Commons last night, the Budget resolution, regarding the tea duty, was voted by 332 votes against 179, after the closure of the debate on the motion of Mr. Lloyd-George had been adopted by 308 votes against 201.

The smallness of the majority on the closure was received with Opposition and Nationalist cheers.

Mr. Asquith, replying to the debate, ridiculed the suggestion that capital was leaving the country. Capital, he said, was nowhere less exposed to spoliation and insecurity.

## DISCOVERY AT YILDIZ KIOSK.

### Abdul Hamid's Hoarded Wealth.

## THE NEW TURKISH CABINET.

LONDON, MAY 5.

An Inventory Commission at Yildiz Kiosk has discovered bank-notes to the extent of £450,000 and a large quantity of jewellery, including a rosary valued at £75,000 sterling.

Documents found show that Abdul Hamid possessed over £1,000,000 in foreign banks.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Hilmi Pasha, who will take the position of Grand Vizier, has completed his Cabinet. Mollah Sahib has been appointed Sheikh-ul-Islam.

## MURDER IN YUNNAN.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The murder of two German travellers in Yunnan is reported in Cologne. Details of the outrage are lacking.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S SHOOT.

### Big Bag of Lions.

LONDON, MAY 5.

A telegram from Nairobi states that Mr. Roosevelt has shot six lions and his son one lion and a cheetah.

## THE KAISER'S VOYAGE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Kaiser will meet King Emmanuel at Brindisi on May 12.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Playing at Derby, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 127 runs.

## ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

### Maclaren to act as Captain.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Maclaren will captain the English eleven in the Australian test matches. Jackson was asked, but was unable to accept.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

### Result of the Chester Cup.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Chester Cup, which was run to-day, resulted as follows :—

Santo Strato ..... 1
All Black..... 2
Tiraillerie Colt..... 3

The betting was four to one, seven to one, and twenty-five to one respectively. Ten started.

The first horse won by three lengths with a head between second and third.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

Santo Strato ..... 1
All Black ..... 2
Colt by Collar-Tiraillerie ..... 3

Also Ran : Yentoi, Pom, Lagos, Hammerkop, Laomedia, Asticot and Idemenee.

Starting Prices:—Santo Strato 4 to 1 against; All Black 7 to 1 against, and Colt by Collar-Tiraillerie 25 to 1 against.

## JUBILEE HANDICAP BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

The following is the latest betting on the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap :—

5½ to 1 against Dean Swift.
5½ to 1 against Rushcutter.
10 to 1 against Ebor.
10 to 1 against Fairplay.
14 to 1 against Succour.
14 to 1 against Perrier.
16 to 1 against Galvani, Norman, Cargill, Ardentrive, Hayden, St. Petersburgh, Simonn, White Eagle, Primer, and Wise Mason.

## THE BUDGET.

### The Tea Duty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

The resolution with regard to the tea duty passed by the House of Commons, last night, merely re-imposes the existing duty.

## THE WHEAT CORNER.

### Renewed Activity.

LONDON, MAY 6.

There is renewed activity in buying wheat on the Chicago market due to reports of shortage in Kansas and of a fresh campaign by Mr. Patten.

## GUN-RUNNING.

### Two Important Captures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

Two important captures of dhows, engaged in gun-running between Muscat and the Mekran Coast, have been made within the last few weeks.

The small naval force employed to check this traffic has been particularly active. The significant feature of the captures is the amount of ammunition seized, apart from rifles. In one dhow alone 200,000 rounds were found, and it is right to conclude from this, that cartridges are shipped by the million from Europe. Afghan caravans, which carry the consignments inland and distribute them among the tribesman, are known to have placed loads of ammunition recently as far north as Ghazni, and the general fall in the price of cartridges along the North-West Frontier shows that purchasers are not wanting.

"Before gun-running began," says the "Pioneer," "the man with a breach-loading rifle across the border found a difficulty in procuring ammunition, but now he can supply himself regularly at trifling expense. In any future expeditions we shall have to take count of the better armament of the tribes, and frontier warfare will be a more serious matter than hitherto. As for Afghanistan itself it would seem that the country is being filled with arms, and the Amir may find the control of his subjects a difficult matter, if any insurrection breaks out.

## INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

### Calcutta Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The "Statesman."—"When a highly capable and energetic administrator, such as Sir Edward Baker, declares emphatically that he requires assistance in Bengal, the alleged merits of one-man rule cannot be urged against the contrary opinion of the ruler himself."

The "Englishman."—"We note with great satisfaction that Lord Morley has once again emphasised his decision not to go back upon the partition of Bengal and it is to be hoped that his words will set at rest the misgivings aroused in the minds of the Mahomedans by utterances from that quarter, which the Secretary of State so sternly rebuked. For the rest, the debate in the House of Lords has taken the line which it was expected to follow. Taking all things into consideration, Lord Morley's compromise was the best that could have been arrived at. He has practically got what he wanted. The Opposition has saved its face and Curzonian prejudice has been conciliated. 'All's well that ends well."

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

"The India Councils Bill has been accepted," says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," "almost as it was first shaped. There will now be little check on the Babu in Bengal, thanks to the very strong support that has been accorded him in high official quarters. Did not Sir Edward Baker for one thing ask for an Executive Council? The Babu has what he asked for in no dulcet tones, what he demanded, all but the Partition revocation. That is the only thing he has not got. How long will it be before he gets it?"

## KIRWAN MURDER SEQUEL.

### A Contractor Brutally Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 6.

The news which has just come to hand proves that a sensational sequel to the Kirwan Murder Case will be provided. It is reported that a foul and brutal murder has been committed on the island of Kalagauk on which are situated the Rangoon Port Trust stone quarries here. A Mahomedan contractor named Jalal Khan has been murdered and some ninety persons are said to be under arrest. The deceased was a contractor and was cited as a witness for the defence in the Kirwan case, but the Sessions Judge ruled his evidence as inadmissible. It is also reported a contractor and three of his men have been arrested at Moulmein for being implicated in the murder. A short time ago a number of bad hats at Moulmein were ordered to be sent back to their country and the authorities were warned that a batch of them was to cross over from Moulmein to Kalagouk, with the result that the deceased was murdered before any preventive steps could be taken. The murder has caused a great sensation.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES.

### A New Creation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

A Communique issued by the Government of India states that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of an appointment of Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions in Bengal.

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALBROOKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

Captain Holbrooke, R.A.M.C., died here to-day at the age of 30 from internal abscess. His funeral this evening was very largely attended, among the officers present being General Sloggett, R.A.M.C., and Brigadier-General Swann, C. B.

## THE CALIPHATE.

### History of Its Origin.

[BY AN INDIAN STUDENT OF HISTORY.]

II.

THE history of the Caliphate can be divided into four periods with their respective phases which distinguish them from each other, and runs along a zigzag course with alternate periods of glory and obscurity. The first period is said to begin with the death of the Prophet. This lasted for 30 years. Muhammad belonged to the noblest princely house of Koreysh, and his grandfather was the supreme ruler in Mecca. When he went into exile, he made himself the head of an independent political community. In Arabia, every prominent member can separate himself from his parental tribe, and establish his own tribe with his followers, independent of other tribes. Muhammad only followed this custom when he established himself as the head of a political community in his exile. Islam was, therefore, both a political and religious body from its commencement. As a Prophet, he was their preacher, as the head of his tribe he was their legislator. He was at once their Imam, (the leader of prayer) and their Emir and Kadi, prince and magistrate. This state of things continued till Muhammad's death. On his death there were two rival claimants to the succession of Muhammad, viz., Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law, and Abu Bakr, his father-in-law. In accordance with the Arabian tribal custom of election the elders and chief men constituted themselves into a body called "Ahl-el-helli wa el agde," the people of the loosing and the knotting, to solve the knotty problem of succession. Ali represented the civil, and Abu Bakr the religious party. The choice, however, fell on Abu Bakr, said to be the holiest man of his time. He continued the traditions of Muhammad, and so did his successors Omar and Othman. They united in themselves both the religious and temporal power. Ali was the fourth Caliph. During his time troubles began to arise, and a rival, Mawiyeh Ibu Ommiyeh, a very able and brilliant man, contested Ali's claims to the Caliphate.

SECOND PERIOD.

This brings us to the second period known as the Arabian monarchy. The Muslims, owing to the extension of their power, were filled with worldly and selfish ideas. The mighty arms of Islam had brought many people under subjugation. When these conquered people who were converted to the Muslim faith conducted themselves as the equal of their conquerors in virtue of the Islamic principles of equality, the pride and vanity of the Arabs of the Koreysh tribe suffered, and a reaction in favour of nationalism set in. On Ali's accession to the Caliphate, the nationalists had grown in number and importance, and Mawiyeh put himself at their head. An appeal to the sword was made with the result that Mawiyeh was chosen in his place. He founded what is known as the Ommiad dynasty which reigned at Damascus for 75 years. In 750 A. D. the descendants of another branch of the Koyesh tribe, the Beni Abbas, overthrew the Ommiad dynasty, and founded their own dynasty known as the Abbaside dynasty which ruled at Bagdad till 1258 A. D., when it was extinguished by the Mongols. These two go by the name of the Arabian monarchy. It is supposed that in Mawiyeh is fulfilled the prediction of the Prophet that Islam should be ruled by an Imam for 30 years and ever afterwards by a king. During the Arabian monarchy there was for the first time a severance of the temporal and spiritual functions of the Caliph. The Caliph no longer led at prayers or preached. That task was assigned to a Naib or Deputy Imam and the elaboration and interpretation of law and doctrine to such Ulema or Mujtaheddin as could command a following. A Sadranazzam or Grand Vizier was entrusted with the temporal Government. The hereditary principle also introduced, Mawiyeh nominated his own successor, though a nominal election by the Ulema was gone through. Still the office of the Caliph was sacred. He was of the Koreysh and of the blood of the Prophet, and so was distinct from other princes.

THIRD PERIOD.

This period was most disastrous to the glory of the Caliphate which was shrouded in complete obscurity. The Caliphs lost all their temporal power on the destruction of the Abbaside monarchy. Some Abbasides had taken refuge in Cairo, where the Caliphate was nominally preserved. Islam was divided into a number of seats with their respective Beys who were both temporal and religious heads in their respective dominions. There was no supreme temporal head to control them.

FOURTH PERIOD—THE OTTOMAN PERIOD.

About 1515 A. D., (921 Hijra) Selim I, Padshah of the Turks and Emperor of Constantinople, was one of the most powerful monarchs in Islam. He was a very ambitious man. Goaded on by this ambition, he wanted to extend his power still further. He conceived the happy idea of basing his Empire on the broad basis of religion, and with this end in view he sought to revive in himself the extinct glories of the Caliphate. The time was opportune for him. The Mahomedans were on the look out for a leader to protect them against the growing power of Christianity, and Selim I, the most powerful prince of his time, was most acceptable to them. But a Caliph was to belong to the Koreysh tribe, because the Prophet had said that his own tribe was to be the sole heir to his authority. Selim I made use of an accidental resemblance between Othman, Selim's ancestor, and Othman, the third Caliph, for in such cases a name always "lends enchantment" to the cause. The Harifite school representing the Ottomans made use of other arguments in support of his claims to the Caliphate.

(1) Right of sword.—Selim I was the most powerful man, and the Caliphate being considered still a necessity he was the right man to become the Caliph. He had the strength to stand by his claims, and had followed the example of his predecessors, Mawiyeh and Abbas, who had similarly caught hold of the Caliphate.

(2) Election.—The form of election had been gone through by Selim I, as he had brought with him to St. Sophia some of the Ulema of the Azhar mosque in Cairo who, in conjunction with the Turkish Ulema, had elected him. To this day, the Sultan of Turkey, in pursuance of this custom, must receive the sword of office as temporal head, from the hands of the Ulema assembled in the mosque of Ayub.

(3) Nomination.—He received a full cession of all the Caliphal rights from Mutawakket, a decendant of the Abbasides and himself a titulary Baliph. Precedent was sought in Abu Bakr's nomination of Omar as the next Caliph.

(4) Guardianship of the shrines at Mecca and Jerusalem.—This has been considered to be a sufficient claim in itself to the Caliphate. Whether this argument holds water or not, it cannot be denied that the guardianship of the Shrine of Mecca has added considerably to the dignity and fame of the Sultan of Turkey as religious head of the Mussalmans. For the same reason the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire owed the stability of their power to the fact that they were the most instrumental princes in organising the Crusades and that they protected the Holy See. The religious fervour of the Mahommadans exceeds that of any other people. Mecca is not like other places of pilgrimage. It is the converging point of all classes of Mahomedans from all parts of the world. Here can be met Turks from Turkey, Shiah Persians from Persia, Afghans from Afghanistan, Indian Moslems from India, Moors from the north of Africa, Negro converts from Central Africa, settlers from the Transvaal, Tartars, Egyptians and even Chinese Mussalmans from the distant land of China. Mecca can be called the axle which moves the whole Mahomedan world. The scattered portions of Islam meet here annually and return to their homes with the bonds of unity more closely rivetted. The highest desire of a Mahommedan is to see the Holy Land and to see it he is quite prepared to undergo the hardest ordeals of a pilgrimage. It is a well-known custom which is still prevalent in Arabia, by which the Hajis blind themselves by looking closely on red-hot burning stones with the idea that nothing more remains to be seen under the sun, when Mecca is once seen It is left to the reader to guage for himself what the religious fervour of a Mahomedan is.

POSSESSION OF THE AMANANT OR SACRED RELICS.

Many still believe that from the sack of Bagdad in 1258 certain relics of the Prophet were saved and taken to Cairo, from which place they were translated to Constantinople by Selim. They are the cloak of the Prophet borne by his soldiers as a standard, some hairs from his beard and the sword of Omar, and are placed in the mosque of Ayub. They are still considered to be the imperial insignia of office and every Sultan has to pay respects to them on his accession. Reuter wires that Reschad Effendi followed this practice. The importance of these can only be imagined if we remember how the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire attached the greatest importance to the Iron Crown said to contain a nail from the Cross on which Jesus Christ was crucified, as the 'sine qua non' emblem of Imperial dignity in the Empire.

It will be well to stop here in following the history of the Caliphate. The Ottoman Sultans are still the Caliphs, and remain so as they are the only independent and powerful monarchs in the Islamic world. The vicissitudes of fortune through which the Caliphate passed all along its history will convince every one that might govern and still governed the right to hold this office. The position of the Sultans as Caliphs cannot be said to be very stable. The loss of independence, or the smallest gust of popular upheaval may be enough to dethrone him from his position as religious head, and precipitate him into obscurity. It has also become clear now that a Caliph can be deposed whenever the people think that he goes against the religious tenets of Islam, or runs counter to their wishes. Two instances of deposition are now within the living memory of most of us. Abdul Hamid and his predecessor were both of them deposed in their lifetime. The Caliphate remains in the hands of the Sultan of Turkey, because he takes shelter under the strong array of arms which he can present against any rival. When once the Sultan is widowed of this power, he automatically is shorn of his office as the Caliph. Thus it will be seen that to the present day, the spiritual and temporal power go together, and that deprivation of one means also deprivation of the other.

The only regret is that Abdul Hamid was done grave injustice in that he was dethroned without an inquiry into his alleged complicity in the counter revolution being ordered by the Committee of Union and Progress. He has fallen a victim to the follies and machinations of his courtiers, of which he might have been perhaps ignorant. Anyhow the impression in the minds of the people here is that Abdul Hamid was driven from his throne like a scapegoat to wash away the sins of others. The Committee of Union and Progress allowed their vision to be clouded by frenzy and rage, and refused to do justice to their late king who deserved it more than others. If the Committee of Union and Progress were of opinion that the Sultan Abdul Hamid was really concerned in the counter revolution, the proper course for them would have been to suspend him pending an inquiry into his conduct. The English people, whose admirers the Young Turks are, did not behead their king or depose him without having satisfied themselves that the king committed wrong. Anyhow, it is not our concern to sit in judgment, as we are still in the dark about the real state of affairs in Turkey, and we only wish that this step on the part of the Young Turks would not prove to be the precursor of the tales of the French Revolution.

## THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

### Sixteen Accused Released.

### ARABINDO GHOSE AT LIBERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The judgment in the above case covers over 200 pages of foolscap and extends to several columns of printed matter. The following portion referring to Arabindo Ghose will be interesting:—

Arabindo Ghose was described in the judgment as the most important accused in the case. He was one more than any other whom the prosecution were anxious to have convicted, and but for his presence in the dock the case would have been finished long ago. It was partly for that reason that, said Mr. Beachcroft, "I have left his case until the last because the case against him depends to a very great extent on the fact almost entirely upon his association with the other accused persons." Before dealing with the evidence against him, the Judge spoke at some length of the ideal which his counsel claimed he had always before him. There was no justification for the assumption that Arabindo did not know Abinash before he engaged his services in setting up a house. Arabindo had said himself that while in Baroda he took no part in the politics of Bengal. Having dealt with the evidence in sections, the Judge declared that in Arabindo's speeches there was not much of importance. Evidence had been given of his itinerary during January and February 1908 in the Bombay Presidency and reports of his speeches have been published. The letters of Arabindo were fully touched on, and in conclusion the judgment stated that the chief points against Arabindo were the epistles containing ambiguous references to the movement requiring "unlimited money." He was acquainted with the various members of the conspiracy, but although he was the owner of the garden there was no evidence to prove that he went there. Finally, the Judge said, "I should hesitate before saying that his complicity in the conspiracy can be considered, on the facts, to be established."

The accused acquitted in the Alipore Bomb case are Nalini Kanto Sircar-Gupta, Sachindra Kumar, Kunja Lal Saha, Bejor Kumar Nag, Narendra Nath Bakshi, Purna Chandra Sen, Hemendra Nath Ghose, Arabindo Ghose, Dharani Nath Gupta, Nagendra Nath Gupta, Dindayal Bose, Birendra Nath Ghose, Motilal Bose, Hem Chundar Sen, Debrata Bose, Nikileswar Roy, Bijoy Chunder Bhatta Charagee and Probash Chandra Dey.

After the sixteen accused were released, the large crowd of natives which gathered in the Court compound rushed forward to see them. Arabindo Ghose and the other released men then drove away in gharries to Kalighat, whence, after offering "pujas," they dispersed to their respective homes. A strong Police was present and maintained excellent order.

One accused, Probash Chundar Day, was re-arrested after his release for the seditious publication of a Bengalee pamphlet entitled "Deshocharya" ("Serving the Country").

## MERCHANT SHIPPING.

### Proposed New Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Mr. Bannerji of the Legislative Department of the Government of India is on special duty in connection with the consideration of the law relating to Merchant Shipping, which is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. The matter is exceedingly complicated owing to the number of Acts in force upon the subject. The intention is understood to be to gather together the existing law upon each point and to pass a consolidating Bill which shall bring into unison the divergent Indian Statutes as modified by the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. This Bill may possibly be ready for introduction in Calcutta next cold season.

MR. EGERTON, Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for 13 months and 27 days from 5th instant, and Mr. W. A. Johns, Engineer-in-Chief, is appointed to officiate for him.

THAT well-known Simla property, "Glenarm" (the old Ladies' Club), which was up for auction, is stated to have been bought in by the Upper India Bank for Rs. 47,500.

## AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 3.

We are experiencing a most uncomfortably hot and trying weather at present. The maximum temperature has varied between 104 and 112 degrees during the week and the weather conditions since Friday last are not of the ordinary hot weather type.

Small-pox is still bad here and spreading from one place to another. Last week 50 children died of it mostly under five years of age The health of the city is still far from satisfactory.

Mr. Davies, Deputy Inspector General of Police, is now touring in Khandesh and District officials have left Ahmedabad for their respective districts.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper I.C.S., Settlement Officer, leaves here on Wednesday next for Bombay en-route to England on six months' leave. He will be succeeded by his assistant Mr. P. R. Mehta, M.R.C.S. Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector is transferred to Sind and will leave for there on the arrival of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S.

A large influential and representative meeting was held on Friday last in the Railway Institute to present an address enclosed in a handsome silver casket to Mr. H. H. Deane the popular Resident Engineer of Ahmedabad division, B. B. and C. I. Railway. In spite of the inclemency of the weather popular interest manifested itself to such an extent that the hall was densely crowded with shethias, merchants, and Railway officials and staff of various departments.

The high reputation as an Engineer of Mr. Deane is well known in railway circles as well as in this city and his name is familiar to a very large number of railway people. He being appointed Superintending Engineer the Engineering staff did not allow their chief to go without appreciating his kindness and versatile talents. Under such happy circumstances a large and representative gathering assembled in response to the invitation issued by the Engineering staff to witness the ceremony of presentation of an address to Mr. Deane. On the motion of Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Dhunjishaw P. Engineer, Mr. F. G. Sieverright a much esteemed railway official of the Traffic department was called to the chair. He eulogised the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Deane. He said that we will miss him greatly but it is gratifying that he is going on a higher post, and he wished him every success in his new career and requested Mr. Dhunjishaw to read the address, which is as follows :—

"We, the Staff of Engineering Department, Ahmedabad Division, beg respectfully to approach you on the eve of your departure from this District with an expression of our regret at parting with such a kind and noble officer as yourself under whom we have had the honour to serve.

Ever since your engagement in 1883 with the Company your working genius, accompanied with proficiency in the line, which you are fortunate enough to command, has set the best example of your professional ability before the Company, which can well be judged from the many works of masterly abilities completed under your supervision such as, the Navsari Station Building (1884), the Bandra Station Building (1886), Works at Dadar and Parel Running Shed and several other surveys (1886), a very difficult section of 60 miles of G. R. N. Railway Construction (1894), and a nearly equal length of T. V. Railway Construction (1898).

As a mark of appreciation of such useful services rendered among numerous others, we heartily welcome your selection by the higher authorities for a post of superior grade and higher responsibility.

Every progressive step of your career in the Company's service has put on record sufficient proofs of your professional abilities and as a result you have been able to win the Company's confidence which can well be read in your deputations to different Railways as an Expert in the general improvement of the Home Line.

Out of the long tenure of your service, we have had the good fortune of serving under you for a period of ten years and we feel great pleasure in saying that we have enjoyed great happiness during your regime.

Your noble birth attended with higher education both in literary and professional pursuits has led us to pay you our tribute of respect and to take the example of your character as a model to be imitated for the improvement of our future.

Since your appointment in this Division, we have had the good fortune to work harmoniously and zealously under your just and impartial rule which gave us every facility to overcome the difficulties that came in our way.

Your strict sense of justice attended with your due appreciation of our humble work done in the discharge of our duties has inspired in us a feeling of high esteem for your worthy self, and the parting from such a noble and kind master for even a short period is keenly felt by us.

We assure you that these grateful feelings, which have been aroused by your kind and due consideration on all occasions of our interests, will find a place in our hearts and will ever remain fresh to make your name dear to us.

With the approval of our worthy President and guests who have greatly obliged us by their presence on this occasion, we crave leave to ask your kind acceptance of this humble token of esteem in which we all hold you.

Mr. Deane in replying was very much affected by the splendid entertainment given to him. He thanked the staff for their cordial support without which he could not have achieved such a success. In thanking them he made a special mention of Mr. Dhunjishaw P. Engineer his Head Clerk to whom he said he is much obliged for his able and systematical working ways. He thanked Mr. Allen, P.W.D., Mr. Harry, superviser, Mr. Nathalal, Signal Inspector and Mr. Makan Mistry who had helped him in various ways. In conclusion he wished prosperity to Ahmedabad City and its Mill Industries.

After this refreshments were served and his health was drunk enthusiastically.

After being garlanded by his numerous friends and staff all went to the station to see him off. A hearty send-off was given him and he left for Ajmere amidst vociferous cheers.

## PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE.

### Annual Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

Sir Louis Dane presided at the annual prize distribution of the Punjab Veterinary College at Lahore this morning. His Honour made an interesting speech in the vernacular, congratulating Major A. Smith, the Principal, and the College generally on the progress that had been made during the past year.

His Honour said that the Veterinary College at Lahore was one of the best and most efficient educational institutions in India and that its deservedly high reputation had travelled beyond the confines of the Province. He was glad to be able to announce to the College, that the Government of India had approved of the proposals made by the Local Government for improving the pay, position and prospects of the Indian members of the staff.

## E. S. ARYA.

### Attempts Suicide in Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, who was recently convicted at the High Court Sessions for sedition and sentenced to five years' transportation, is to be prosecuted again, this time for attempting to commit suicide in the Penitentiary.

## THE KOTAPAKONDA RIOTS.

### Officials Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Narasaropet have been dismissed in connection with the recent rioting at Kotapakonda.

## LOCAL OPTION.

### The Governor's Reply to the Bombay Temperance Council.

THE following is the text of His Excellency the Governor's reply to the long memorial of the Bombay Temperance Council, presented to him in January last and published in our columns at the time :—

I find an initial difficulty in replying to your because your objects are not quite clear to me. From some passages in your memorial I seem to gather that you are at heart prohibitionists, and that you desire to abolish the sale of intoxicants altogether. If that were really the case, I fear that nothing I could say would appeal to you, and that you must regard all efforts of the Government in the direction of temperance as necessary futile. Prohibition is not temperance, and I can hold out no hopes that the former policy, which, if you think it out in detail, you will find bristling with appalling difficulties, is likely to be adopted in India.

In order, however, that we may have common ground on which to meet, I assume at starting that you are a "Temperance Council," and that you will, therefore, view with favour any steps which may be taken to check intemperance and to lessen the terrible evils which all excess brings in its train.

This assumption is justified by your opening paragraph in which you express grateful appreciation of the "general policy, the broad principles and the practical measures" approved by the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

That policy was concisely summarized in a Resolution of the Government of India of the 7th September, 1905, which runs as follows:—

"The Government of India have no desire to interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation; this is regarded by them as outside the duty of the Government and it is necessary in their opinion to make due provision for the needs of such persons. Their settled policy, however, is to minimise temptation to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do; and to the furtherance of this policy all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated. The most effective method of furthering this policy is to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminishing the total consumption and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor. Subject to the same considerations, the number of liquor-shops should be restricted as far as possible, and their location should be periodically subject to strict examination with a view to minimise the temptation to drink and to conform as far as is reasonable to public opinion."

If, as you say, you are in agreement with these views, I hope that we are in general accord at least as regards the objects to be kept in view in dealing with the many difficulties which, in all countries, surround the liquor question.

Your second paragraph contains a direct charge against the Government of Bombay which, you state, permits the Abkari Department to ignore the wishes of the Secretary of State and Government of India, and causes your Council to believe that "where the question of Revenue is concerned," it is "unwilling to give effect" to the policy laid down by the highest authorities. The charge which you bring forward is a serious one, and I suggest that it would have been better if you had confined yourselves to recent instances of alleged shortcomings. I am no greatly concerned to defend or to repudiate action which may have been taken or statements which may have been made years ago; but I am anxious to hear any grievance which your Council may be able to bring against the Government of which I have the honour to be a member.

The phrase you quote in paragraph 3, which may have approved itself to an Abkari Commissioner 23 years ago, has really nothing to do with the purposes of our meeting to-day, and I must refer you to the opinion of the present Commissioner recently expressed :—

"It is certainly lamentable," he writes, "that the working classes should spend so much of their earnings, in drink, and it must be admitted that if, in general the number of shops now existing is not excessive, it is certainly so in many of the large towns and perhaps in some districts."

These words directly refute your views as to the attitude of the Abkari Department as now constituted and it is the present state of affairs with which alone we are concerned.

In paragraph 4, you select one sentence from a speech by Sir Charles Pritchard, delivered 17 years ago, and I regret that you do not quote fully from this speech, which would have given a more just impression of the speaker's views. The sentence quoted merely affirms the proposition that the liquor traffic is a reasonable source of Revenue. This proposition is in full accordance with the practice of all civilized countries, and it has the approval of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Either the use of liquor must be made a penal offence or, if sale is permitted, it must be controlled by taxation. I do not think that you would wish to see liquor cheapened in India and its consumption proportionately increased.

At the end of your "instances cited" to prove your charge against the Bombay Government I find a long paragraph (5) dealing with a liquor-shop opened at Matheran about 13 years ago, and referring to some contemporary opinions on this point. I can accept no responsibility for these opinions. Nor can I, after all these years, say whether the opening of this shop at Matheran was reasonable, having regard to the probability of illicit consumption, or was particularly unwise. If, however, you had brought me evidence that this shop is now exercising a demoralising influence and that the people of Matheran strongly object to it, I should have been very glad to look into the matter.

In paragraph 6, you refer to the prohibition of of toddy tapping in Khandesh more than 20 years ago, and you ignore the explanation given in answer to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad in 1895, and also the Report of the Excise Committee of 1905-06 which records the fact that "domestic consumption licenses are allowed, but no use is made of the concession." In this case, therefore, you have not only dealt with old history, but you have not ascertained all the facts.

In paragraph 7, you tell me that 20 years ago no toddy was placed on sale at Dharwar and Hubli, and that the Abkari Commissioner of this date thought that the effect was "to a certain extent" to increase the consumption of spirits. The Government of the day, as you admit, very properly disapproved of the cutting off of the supply of raw toddy, and I am unable to understand the relevance of this paragraph.

Similarly, in paragraph 8, you appear to blame a Government Review which simply records a decline in the Abkari Revenue; but you have omitted to notice the pregnant fact that this decline was coincident with an increase of consumption in 14 out of 19 districts. I imagine that you would be inclined to agree that a fall in revenue accompanied by an increase in consumption was not a satisfactory result from any point of view.

In paragraph 9, you quote the words of the Secretary of State now 21 years old, referring to reports of a still earlier date. This paragraph has really no bearing on any practical question of the present day.

In paragraph 10, you give a list of ten liquor-shops including that at Matheran, in proof of your contention that this Government desires to force liquor upon the people against their wishes. Some of those cases are old history. As to others, I have no information; but, in the three most recent cases, there have been explanations to which I think you ought in fairness to have referred. Thus the Colaba refreshment room of 1904 was a license granted in substitution and did no add to the number of shops as you imply. It was not objected to by your Council during the time allowed for objections. When you objected, explanations were given showing that some of the statements made were incorrect. The Chaplains of Colaba also protested and afterwards withdrew their protest admitting that the facts had been misrepresented to them. The cases of the Empire Bar and the Dadar shop of 1905 have been dealt with in answer to questions by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekhf and the Dadar shop was a transferred license. If you had any reasons for finding fault with the explanations already given, I should have been glad to hear them. Failing this, I do not think you should have put forward these cases, as if they constituted new facts in support of your contention.

In paragraph 11, you state, as if it were an established conclusion, that "liquor-shops are thus forced anywhere and everywhere against the wishes of the people themselves

by the Abkari Department, which in its eagerness to report an increase on revenue, pushes the sale of drink under every conceivable pretext." Now, I must tell you frankly that, when I read this statement and some others in your memorial my first impulse was not to receive you unless they had been modified; but I decided to assume that you do not wholly realise either the gravity of the charges which you prefer or the complete lack of foundation for such charges. If the Department were forcing liquor-shops "anywhere and everywhere" upon the people, obviously there must have been a very large total increase of such shops. What are the actual facts? The foreign liquor-shops in the Presidency proper in 1907-08 numbered 391, the smallest number since 1895-96. The country liquor-shops in 1907-08 numbered 2,812, showing a diminution since 1903-04, and a reduction of 143 as compared with 1890-91. In face of these figures how is it possible to speak of the forcing of liquor-shops "anywhere and everywhere" upon the Presidency? I need not tell you that a large reduction is now about to be effected. Beli intemperate language. It is assisted by the ... in paragraph 13 that "the true that you do show a tendency to decrease," but last two ... by any means a full and fair statement of this ... In paragraph 14, you note with thankfulness that the Bombay Government in 1903 laid down some salutary rules as regards the location of liquor-shops; but you go on to say that these rules were contravened in the cases you mention in paragraph 10, ignoring the fact that many of these cases occurred previous to the issue of the rules, while in the recent cases you have omitted to refer to essential particulars which have been publicly given.

In paragraph 19, you state that "some time ago" permission was given to transfer a shop in alleged contravention of a rule laid down in April 1904 by the Government of India. You give me no particulars, and I can only point out that a refreshment room is not a liquor-shop. Whether, as you state, this is only a refreshment room "so-called" I am not in a position to determine as the matter has never been brought to the notice of Government.

In paragraph 20, you raise the difficult question of the growth of consumption as a whole, and I must refer you to the interesting figures recently given by the Commissioner comparing 1868 with the present time. Previous to 1868 there was no effective control and consequently no means of judging the total consumption which was largely increased by illicit distilleries. As control was gradually asserted, the recorded consumption naturally increased, and I must beg your attention to this fact, because I gather that you ignore illicit and unrecorded consumption. Excluding the Town and Island of Bombay for which the figures of 1868 are not available there was, in that year, a liquor-shop to 2,106 head of the population and a recorded consumption of 14 drams per head of strengths varying from 11° to 75° U. P., to which must be added a large unrecorded illicit consumption. Now there is a shop to 6,559 head of population and a recorded consumption of 8·9 drams 25° U. P. per head, to which also must be added an unrecorded illicit consumption, but certainly much smaller than that of 1868. You have selected 1891-92 to compare with 1906-1907 and you take the census figures of 1891 for the purposes of your comparison which is correct; but for 1906-1907 you say that the population was estimated at 15,323,310. Those, however, are the figures of the census of 1901 which were taken after a very serious famine and a terrible visitation of plague. It is not possible to estimate the population in 1906-07; but there is every reason to believe that it must have been considerably larger than the figures you have adopted. Your comparison, therefore, cannot be accepted.

That there has been an increase of consumption is undoubted and I regret the fact as much as you do. In part it must be attributed to the increase of wages; because I am afraid, it is true, that drink is one of the luxuries of the poor, more especially where, as in India, the poor have at present few or no recreations. In part, however, it is an unreal increase due to the diminution of illicit consumption as the control of Government was gradually asserted. We cannot say what part this factor plays in the recorded increase; but in years to come comparisons will be made with greater accuracy than is now possible.

In paragraphs 22 and 23, you call in question my statements to the Poona deputation; but you have fallen into a serious error by taking the population of Khandesh for 1885-86 at the figures of the census of 1891. If for 1906-07 you take the census of 1901, then clearly you must take that of 1881 for 1885-86. This gives a population of 1,297,501 or 196,270 less than the figures you have adopted, and your deduction is, therefore, incorrect. You have also ignored the fact that, in my reply at Poona, I was careful to say that the recorded consumption for 1885-86 was "apart from a very large illicit consumption." The reduction to less than one-half of which I spoke was obviously the reduction of recorded consumption, and I am, therefore, unable to understand the bearing of your paragraph 23. Owing to the establishment of control in Khandesh, a considerable part of the "very large illicit consumption" to which I referred was converted into licit recorded consumption, which must obviously lead to a marked rise of the latter.

In paragraph 24, you appear to discredit the fact of illicit consumption in Khandesh, which you previously admit in paragraph 23. It should hardly be necessary to point out that the Abkari establishment in 1885-86, which, as you say, did not succeed in bringing up many cases, was only able to deal with the fringe of the conditions then existing. As it was strengthened and brought into good working order, illicit consumption was gradually reduced, and has probably almost disappeared at the present time.

In paragraph 26, you turn to foreign spirits, the increased consumption of which is undoubted, and is a subject of much concern to me. Government has appointed a Committee to look into this question and I trust that we shall obtain some useful facts which may enable us to judge whether the introduction of foreign spirits is harmful to the people and conducive to intemperance.

As regards paragraph 27, I again complain that you do not quote fully and that the result is to produce misconceptions. It is unfortunately true that the taste for liquor cannot be suppressed by raising the duty. No one has claimed that a rise of cost suppresses consumption; but that it operates as a check is certain. You have omitted to add, as was stated in the Resolution from which you select a single sentence, that Government pointed out that "if the means of the people improve" the rise of duty and, therefore, of price is counteracted by the rise in the means of buying, and the check on consumption can only be maintained by a further rise of duty. This is obvious.

In paragraph 28, you complain of "a spirit of hostility" towards your body and you quote phrases in justification of this complaint. I fear that all reformers must expect sometimes to be referred to in terms which they do not relish; but I am bound to say that when you accuse people of forcing poison upon unwilling persons and of "encouraging the vice of drinking" you must not wonder if there is occasional retaliation. Exaggerated statements can rarely promote progress, and must tend to embitter relations that ought to be harmonious.

And now, I come to the question of local option which I understand you to advocate. I need not say that local option does not exist in England, or that it does not exist in any country that has not practically manhood and sometimes womanhood suffrage. I have been in places which were nominally prohibitionist, and I was not at all impressed with what I saw. I do not know how local option works in New Zealand, where it was largely carried by women's votes; but I have heard that it does not do all that was expected. In India I confess I cannot see how what you call "genuine local option" is to be introduced, unless you are prepared to give all classes the franchise and to believe that they will know how to use it. Failing this, must not local option mean that a small minority of persons who can get drink wherever they like, will be able to prohibit the large majority of poor people from ever obtaining it? I do not think that Mill's argument which you quote goes as far as that, although I agree that a minority has a right to prevent members of a majority from becoming a public nuisance. The effect of local option is only to prevent drinking among the poor classes. The man of moderate means will always get liquor if he desires it, and it is a great mistake to think that the habit of drinking—I do not mean drinking to excess—is confined to the poorest classes in India.

I now turn to your comments upon the recent action of the Government in appointing Committees containing elected representatives of the Municipalities to advise as to the number of liquor-shops to be maintained in localities and I am sadly disappointed by your remarks and by the grave inaccuracies which find place in your memorial I will take first Bombay where you say that the Committees worked too fast and "were powerless before an official majority." You also state that in spite of these grievous disadvantages "the Committee recommended, *at the instance of the Excise Collector**, the closing of 41 liquor-shops," and that subsequently this was reduced to 19 shops. I do not know where you obtained this information.

The Committees were composed of the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, and two elected Councillors for each Ward. It should not be necessary for me to state that the three official members could have no possible desire to force liquor-shops on the people. The Committees, including that on which Sir Bhalchandra Krishna sat, came to unanimous decisions, except in the case of E Ward where a dissent on the part of one elected member was duly recorded. The proposals were to close 23 country liquor-shops, and three foreign liquor-shops. Some of these shops could not at once be closed as their licenses did not immediately expire. The actual results were that 19 country liquor-shops were closed on April 1st and one more has been closed since. In addition, three country liquor-shops have been moved, and one foreign liquor-shop closed. In 1911, when the next triennial term expires, it will be possible to carry out the full recommendations of the Committees. A number of other changes, all in the direction of promoting temperance, were carried out. You are correct in stating that the consideration was hurried; but you omit to notice that, failing this haste, the opportunity of closing so many shops would have been lost.

I beg you to note the following figures as regards Bombay City. The total number of country liquor-shops on the 1st of April last was 275 or one shop to 3,555 persons. In 1901, the number was 297 or one shop to 2,612 persons. In the last 18 years there has been a decrease of two retail foreign liquor-shops, and a total increase of one only including hotels and refreshment rooms. These figures do not include the recent considerable reductions to which I have referred. They may not seem satisfactory to you, and I also hope for further reductions; but they constitute a conclusive refutation of your statement that liquor has been systematically forced "anywhere and everywhere" upon the people.

I turn to Poona, where the Committee consisted of the Collector, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the City Magistrate who, it must be obvious, would be unlikely to desire to see an increase of drinking, and two members nominated by the Municipality, one of whom is an active member of the Temperance Association. The Committee, which made unanimous recommendations, received representation from the Temperence Associations and as regards the number of shops in the Cantonment, and the removal of shops from objectionable sites in the City, they fully met the views of the Association. As regards the closing hour, the Association recommended 8 p. m. and the Committee agreed to 8-30 p. m. The net result of the deliberations at Poona is the immediate closing of ten country liquor shops, and one foreign liquor-shop. Two more of the latter are to be closed in two years' time, making a total reduction of 13 shops.

If you are prohibitionists, you may think that a very substantial reduction of shops, which will be continued in years to come, is a futile proceeding on the part of Government. If you are reasonable people, you will, on reflection, see that it is unjust to state in your memorial that "this recent move of the Government is in direct antagonism not only to the best interest of the people but also to their own declared policy."

I claim, on the contrary, that the recent action of Government is in the most complete accord with their "declared policy" and will lead to a considerable reduction in the facilities for drinking and to other measures such as earlier closing which directly assist the cause of temperance. These measures must bring home to the people the fact that we have their interests at heart and that we are determined to regulate the drink traffic apart from any consideration of revenue.

As regards the question of the auction of licenses to which you refer in paragraph 40, I need not reiterate what I have said at Poona. If you will turn to a Parliamentary paper recently published, you will find in a Government of India letter of the 8th of October last that this question was then "engaging our closest attention in connection with a representation on the subject from the Government of Bombay." I may add that this was a strong "representation," and that we have, in consequence, been permitted to abolish the system in three districts as a tentative measure. I may also point out for your information that our Abkari officers are quite as much opposed to the auction system as you are.

In paragraph 41 you urge that Government should put up posters and issue leaflets warning people against the use of alcoholic liquors as has been done by Municipal bodies in other countries. I do not think that this is a service which should be discharged by Government; but it might well be undertaken by your Association, or by Municipalities which, I may remind you, will now be controlled by the elective element in all except very small towns. You state that medical opinion is "unanimous in its emphatic declaration that the use of such (intoxicating) beverages during an epidemic predisposes the user to an attack of the disease"; but there is no such unanimity, and you will find in the Government of India letter to which I have drawn your attention, the following remarks: "We are not aware that the consumption of alcohol in moderation is held by medical opinion to be 'not merely inefficacious as a prophylactic against plague, but to be actually a favouring cause'; on the contrary we are informed that, in the Punjab at least, medical practitioners, both English and Indian, prescribe liquor in moderate but continuous doses in their treatment of the disease.

There are parts of this Presidency where, on account of peculiarly trying climatic conditions, a considerable body of medical opinion would maintain that the moderate use of liquor was actually beneficial.

Lastly, you ask for the appointment of a Committee to "investigate the causes that have led to this increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Presidency and to devise means for the effective control of the liquor traffic." Government are already enquiring into the whole question of foreign liquor. We are carefully watching the drink question generally, and as I have pointed out, we are making considerable reductions of licenees and introducing other restrictions. In these circumstances, I do not think that such an additional enquiry as you desire could lead to any useful result. In the course of a few years, we shall be able to gauge the results of our actions, and our statistics will be more complete. If then it is found that consumption continues to increase, a formal enquiry might be justified.

I have replied to your memorial at length; because I wish you to feel that the Government are quite as anxious to promote the cause of temperance as you are, though we cannot see eye to eye with you on all points. In my reply I have been forced to criticise some of your statements and figures. I trust you will take my criticism in good part, and that if you should again desire to meet me, you will exercise greater care in the preparation of your case. In such a very extensive department as that of Abkari, it must be that mistakes will occasionally be made. We are all fallible, and I shall always be glad if you will bring to my notice any instances in which the declared policy of the Government to which I belong, may appear to have been ignored. As I have said, however, I cannot deal with cases which arose years ago.

Meanwhile, I trust that your activities will continue and that you will devote yourselves to the temperance propaganda which has been effective in other countries and, if energetically carried on, should be even more effective in India. The efforts of societies like yours have helped materially to reduce drinking in England. In the British army in India, similar efforts have produced striking results. Enlist the religious leaders of the people on your side. Find out where excessive drinking is going on, and bring influence by good lectures and in other ways to bear against it. If you will work in these directions and abandon the baseless theory that Government is desirous of forcing the sale of liquor, you will achieve the success which I most cordially wish you.

*"The italics are yours."

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His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is expected to return to the capital on or about the 24th instant, in time for the birthday festivities, which will begin on the 30th instant.

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The Governor of Madras has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew, I. C. S., to be President of the Board of Examiners, vice the Hon'ble Mr. J. Twigg, I. C. S., on leave.

## CROPS IN THE PUNJAB.

### Effects of Recent Rains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

It is at last possible to arrive at an estimate of the effect of the recent rain on the crops of the Punjab. It is calculated by the Department of Agriculture that the total loss for the Province in regard to wheat will be less than 5 per cent. Barley has been affected in a less degree even than wheat, while oilseeds had almost all been housed before the rain came down. The only crop, in short, that appears to have suffered at all seriously, is gram, and losses reported in this case are certainly heavy. Rohtak declares a loss of from 33 to 50 per cent., while the figures for losses from Delhi, Multan and Gujranwalla are 25, 33 and 20 per cent respectively.

The rain has benefited all the extra spring crops and early sown sugarcane. It will also ensure an excellent supply of water in the inundation canals during the early summer months, and will therefore permit of extensive early sowings in those districts of South-West Punjab, which depend largely on this source of irrigation. The outlook for the autumn crops in these districts was very gloomy before this rain, and, taken all round, there is probably a net gain to the Province as a whole from the recent rain.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Further telegraphic report has now reached Simla from the Punjab which confirms information previously given on less complete data as to the extent of the damage done to the wheat harvest by the recent rain. This damage proves to be small alike in the western, central and northern districts, while in Lyallpur, which is perhaps the most important of the centres, it is described as only trifling. The worst affected region is the Delhi Division, where the damage in some districts approaches twenty per cent. This, however, is not a large wheat producing area and outturn affected is not therefore very considerable. Upon the whole, therefore, the outlook is much better than might have been expected. Sales of Council Bills yesterday fully confirm this information, the Secretary of State having disposed not only of the whole of the eighty lakhs offered at the favourable rate of fifteen and thirty-one thirty seconds for bills and sixteen pence for telegraphic transfers, but having been able to secure a sixteen penny rate for a consignment of ten thousand rupees of special bills in addition. The allotment for next week is eighty lakhs.

## SERIOUS RIOT IN A HILL STATE.

### Officials Imprisoned.

### TREASURY LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Reports have reached Simla of the existence of difficulties between the Raja of Mandi and his subjects. The latter appear to have created a disturbance a few days ago, but no authentic account has yet been received. Mandi is a small Hill State in the Himalayas, beyond Kulu.

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The "Englishman" has published a telegram from Najgan, dated yesterday, which says that a very serious riot is rumoured to have occurred in the Native State of Mandi, Punjab hills, organised by the zemindars, who were denied redress of their grievances. Native reports say that they seized the town, imprisoned the native officials and looted the Treasury.

## CARTRIDGES LOOTED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The Calcutta Police have been informed by a gentleman, that 20 rounds of 500 bore No. 2 Express, low pressure cordite ammunition, were lost from a phaeton, on the 31st March, between Lindsay Street and Hare Street. No further particulars of the loss are obtainable. The present ammunition was private property.

## PUNJAB WHEAT EXPORT.

### Large Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

It is expected that the export of wheat from the Punjab to Karachi will reach a high level before the end of the current month. The North-Western Railway, with its increase in rolling stock and double track of rails through Sind, should be equal to meeting the heavy traffic to the Port.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Colonel Wapshare, Assistant Adjutant-General, will carry on the duties of Inspector-General of Cavalry, *vice* General Grover, on leave.

Brigadier-General Younghusband, Commanding the Fyzabad Brigade, has four months' leave, outside India. Colonel Sladen, East Yorkshires, officiates.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the end of March last.

Major Nightingale, 1/5th Gurkhas, and Captain Chrystie, 25th Cavalry, become Transport Registration Officers.

Captain St. John, Adjutant, 7th Brigade, R. F. A., is appointed to the "E," Battery, R. H. A., Mhow.

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The Government of India have sanctioned a cloth tunic for wear by native officers of the Indian regiments with certain exceptions.

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Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and party arrive in Simla by motor from Kalka on Saturday.

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Information has been received of the murder of two Germans, Herr Brunhaber and Herr Schmitz on the borders of Yunnam.

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It is understood that Mr. Caddell, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is likely to be proceeding on long leave this year, Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S., succeeding him.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, the President, presiding.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the water-main passing through the bed of a water-course receiving sewage and gas refuse from the mill and the gas works in the neighbourhood just opposite to the Gas Works Siding Cabin to the south of the Curry Road Railway Station, and he be requested to report to the Corporation whether there is any danger of the pollution of water in the main, and if so, what measures he recommends to remedy the evil."

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Colonel Collie moved that the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1909 be recorded.

Dr. Dinnanath B. Dandekar seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia reviewing the report in detail said that the Commissioner had ordered out three motor-cars of a particular pattern for the disposal of the town refuse but he knew that on a former occasion the Police Commissioner had refused to grant permission to allow such motor-cars to be used in the public streets. He now wanted to know if the Police Commissioner's permission was obtained for the use of the motor-cars now indented for. Referring to the Municipal dispensaries Dr. Sukhia suggested those subordinates who were entrusted with the work of distribution of quinine free should be instructed not to distribute the drug until they were sure that it was really administered to the patients. Coming to the question of malaria Dr. Sukhia regretted that Government had withdrawn Dr. McKendrick who was transferred to Coonoor. He wished Government had allowed Dr. Mc Kendrick to continue his work and some other officer had been sent to Coonoor. With regard to the plague Dr. Sukhia remarked that people did not take kindly to inoculation and refused to be inoculated. The remedy for the Health Department therefore was to undertake a vigorous rat compaign.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji remarked that the registry of deaths was not satisfactorily kept. With regard to the Malaria Committee he thought that an expert should have been brought from England. He regretted that Government should have decided to remove the health camps from the Kennedy Sea Face, because he believed that the fresh air on the sea shore every year saved a number of lives of poor people during the plague season.

The Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor alluded to the Health Officer's remark in regard to the cases brought up before the Magistrate whenever Municipal bullocks were found unfit for work. He suggested that Dr. Turner need not have referred to the honorary magistrates a body of gentlemen with whom he had nothing to do. Going round at Tardeo one morning a short time ago he found 43 Municipal carts in which the bullocks were found unfit for work.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that every time they had the Health Officer's report for consideration before them they had lectures, discourses and essays from the doctors on the board. He agreed with Dr. Sukhia in his remark that inoculation was not liked by the people but considered that rat campaign could not be satisfactorily carried on with the present defects in the traps and difficulties in getting the rats to take the poison.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna protested strongly against the remarks of Mr. Wacha. The latter gentleman, he remarked, had gone to the length of injuring the feelings of certain members. The persistent recrudescence of plague was due, he honestly believed, to irresponsible people who preached against inoculation and he reminded the Board of the remarks made by their late Governor, Lord Lamington, who told the gentlemen invited to inspect the Parel Laboratory that certain irresponsible newspaper writers did not know what an amount of harm they did to the community at large by preaching against inoculation. He (Sir Bhalchandra) was sure that if the irresponsible people who did not know anything about the matter had not preached against inoculation, the plague should have long been stamped out of Bombay. And if Mr. Wacha and other eminent citizens had in the beginning explained to the masses the advantages of inoculation, Bombay should not have suffered to such an extent and for such a long time from that malady.

Mr. Wacha (hotly) I tried for two years in my mill without effect.

The Municipal Commissioner, replying to the remarks made by various members, observed that he had no reasons to be afraid that the new motor-cars would not be licensed. A similar motor-car was used by them and it was licensed by the Police Commissioner, but owing to the fault or inability of the driver the Police Commissioner took away the license from the motor as well as the driver. With regard to Dr. Sukhia's remark about the transfer of Dr. McKendrick, the Commissioner agreed with that speaker. He also thought that it would have been better if he was allowed to complete his work on the Malaria Committee. The Commissioner was on that Committee and he was glad to be able to inform them that during the time that Capt. McKendrick was in Bombay he had taken the opportunity of examining the whole city and his conclusions were that malaria existed between Elphinstone Circle and Masjid Bunder a locality which had a specially bad history of its own. The other place where it existed was Bhandarwada and its neighbourhood and also on Malabar Hill where mosquitoes bred. With these three exceptions there was hardly any other place in Bombay where there was malaria. Though Dr. McKendrick had left Bombay and gone to Coonoor, he (the Commissioner) had asked him to formulate his conclusions in a report, and he hoped they would get it soon. With regard to the quinine pills distributed for treating children suffering from fever, he did not think the waste was as enormous as was described by some members. With regard to the inaccuracy in the preparations of the vital statistics, the Commissioner thought that either Dr. Jehangir was ignorant of the system of working out the figures in the Health Department or that he had drawn upon his imagination. He could not follow Dr. Jehangir when he said the registry was done in a perfunctory manner. The health department depended upon the certificate of the medical officer and also upon the inquiries made among the relations of the deceased. With regard to the bullocks found unfit for work, the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor thought that Dr. Turner had something against the Honorary Magistrates. The Corporation might be aware that all the bullocks were not Municipal animals, but a large number was also supplied by contractors. And recently they had made arrangements with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that whenever their inspectors detected an unfit animal, the number of the cart should be reported to the ward stable and the bullocks should be sent to the Municipal Hospital, and the Municipality undertook to send the animal to the Bullock Hospital. That system was objected to by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the necessity of taking the bullocks to the Magistrates' Courts caused a great amount of inconvenience. Dr. Turner, he believed, had not made any reflection against the Honorary Magistrates and personally he (the Commissioner) had not the slightest wish to reflect on any of the Magistrates, honorary or stipendiary.

Mr. Baptista appealed to the Commissioner to have a strict supervision upon the feeding of the animals. He advocated the rat campaign and thought it was carried out satisfactorily.

The Corporation recorded the memorandum forwarding the Health Officer's report.

WODEHOUSE ROAD SCHEME.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee of the Corporation, regarding the alteration in the present regular lines of Wodehouse Road. The report ran as follows :—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3617, dated the 16th September, 1907, to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report on his letter No. 10362, dated the 9th July, 1907, requesting sanction to an alteration in the present regular lines of Wodehouse Road, beg to submit, with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 5211, dated the 23rd November, 1908, the following further report in suppression of their report dated the 18th September, 1908.

It was originally proposed by the Commissioner in his letter No. 10362, dated the 8th July, 1907, that as the present lines of the road did not "quite suit the development of the Colaba Reclamation contemplated by the Improvement Trust," the lines be altered so as to secure a uniform width of 40 feet, and to avoid a break in the line of the road at certain points, and also to obviate the unnecessarily sharp curve at the junction of Panday Road and Wodehouse Road. Against this proposal a protest was received from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, dated the 19th August, 1907, who urged, on behalf of their clients, the Trustees of the Seth Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds that, if it was at all deemed necessary to widen the road, fresh lines might be prescribed so as not to affect the Sanitarium, and the Committee after having carefully considered the whole question saw no objection to the proposed lines being shifted to the side opposite the Sanitarium. To this deviation, however, another protest was received from Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors, who submitted on behalf of their client, Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna, owner of Admiralty House, opposite the Sanitarium that no material advantage could be gained by increasing to 40 feet the present width of the particular portion of the road which is a little less than 36 feet in width at one point and a little less than 39 feet in another and who represented that any further acquisition of any portion of their client's property which had already been set back would materially impair the value of the property, and that their client would be compelled to claim heavy compensation. The Committee nevertheless recommended the deviation of the lines as they understood that only the compound of Mr. Chowna's property would be affected by the alteration recommended by them.

When, however, the report of the Committee came up before the Corporation for consideration, the following further representations were received, pointing out that not merely the compound of Mr. Chowna's property but also substantial portions of his building and of another house in the neighbourhood would be affected by the proposal and that the Municipality would have to pay very heavy compensation :—

(1) Letter, dated the 12th November, 1908, from Mr. Rustamji Jehangir Morris.

(2) Letter, dated the 14th November, 1908, from Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna.

(3) Letter, dated the 20th November, 1908, from Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna.

Under the circumstances the Corporation have deferred dealing with the recommendation of the Committee and have in the meanwhile referred those communications to the Committee for further report.

The Committee have accordingly revisited the locality and after observing the state of traffic in the locality and after discussing the matter with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, they have come to the conclusion, and the Commissoner agrees with them, that it is desirable that the existing lines of the road be adhered to.

| | |
|---|---|
| (Sd.)—Jaffer Rahimtoola | D. F. Wacha. |
| Jehangir Bomanji Petit | P. M. Mehta. |
| Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri. | Jehangir J. Cursetji. |
| K. E. Dadachanji. | Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal. |
| Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia. | Bhalchandra Krishna. |

Mr. McBain proposed that the report be deferred until the next meeting and in the meantime fresh plans be circulated.

Mr. Seeraf Ali seconded.

Colonel Collie asked why the original proposals had been departed from without any explanation.

The Commissioner explained that the Committee first proposed to widen the road by taking some of the land of the Panday Sanatorium. However, the owners strongly objected to their small area of ground being lessened and the Committee decided to widen on the other side. The owners there objected and so the Committee decided in order to meet these objections to adhere to the old lines of the road where possible. Consequently they had instead of a 40ft. road, a road which was 39ft. at its widest part and 36ft. 6in. at its narrowest. The Committee did not think, as the descrepancy was so small, that it was worth while extending the road to 40ft.

Dr. Jehangir remarked that widening the road by only a small distance to 40ft. would cost four lakhs.

The amendment was passed.

THE DISPOSAL OF CARCASES.

The ad-interim report of the Committee of the Corporation, regarding a new method for disposal of carcases, which read as follows, was approved and adopted :—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5831, dated the 14th December, 1908, to report on the Commissioner's letter No. 25394, dated the 25th November, 1908, regarding the proposed installation of a plant for the disposal of carcases, beg to submit the following report.

The Committee find from the papers laid before them that by the plant that is proposed to be installed, carcasses could be disposed of and grease and manure extracted thereform without causing any nuisance whatever. Not only does the method appear to be scientific but also more remunerative than the present offensive one. The initial cost of installing the machinery is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000, and the total daily expenditure inclusive of interest and sinking fund charges at Rs. 92·36 per diem, and it is estimated that the gross receipts will, after allowing for this expenditure, leave a net income of about Rs. 1,21,350 per annum as against Rs. 56,201, the amount for which the right of disposing of the carcasses was sold last year.

The Committee, however, do not propose to go into these details just at present. They approve of the method in principle and are of opinion that it may be given a trial whenever funds permit. They accordingly beg to recommend that the Commissioner be invited to bring forward at the next Budget time definite practical proposals for the installation of the plant, with a recommendation as to whether it should be worked departmentally or whether the manufacturers should be asked to work it under a contract until the Corporation are satisfied as to the successful working of the system.

| | |
|---|---|
| (Sd.)—Jaffer Rahimtoola. | James Macdonald. |
| P. M. Mehta. | J. Baptista. |
| E. M. Proes. | Bhalchandra Krishna. |
| M. Collie. | |

I approve of the last paragraph only of this report. No satisfactory evidence was brought before the Committee either that the plant would not create a nuisance or that there would be any great increase in the income derived from the disposal of carcasses by this method compared with the present method as is indicated in the second paragraph of this report.

W. GLEN LISTON.

Several points strike me regarding the probable quality and the quantity of manure and grease that will be produced by the new system, and their real value in foreign or inland markets as actually coming to the Municipal coffers, markets to be found for their sale, etc., and make me rather sceptical.

The figures shown by the Executive Engineer might require to be gone into afresh with some carefulness in connection with both the income and the expenditure sides. The Executive Engineer speaks only of other countries that might buy the manure, not of the possibility of finding market for it in this country. His information might appear to be not convincing to himself, when he says "there should be a considerable demand from, amongst others, the planters of Ceylon and Assam." He does not say whether even in those places there "is" a demand, nor how their persent demand is supplied.

I think the Executive Engineer has not taken into account, for the produce to be exported, packing charges, freight, lighterage, commission, etc., etc.

The Executive Engineer says: "I am bound to note that the system is so far a comparatively novel one, that it has been tried with success at only one town in England and at one or two continental centres, and the figures (given) are therefore necessarily based on limited experience and information," etc. The names of these places are not mentioned I think. It may be helpful to authoritatively gain knowledge directly from those places.

Besides, whilst the project is being matured, it may have to be borne in mind whether there should not be some provision ready contemplated for the disposal of dead animals in case the plant should get disabled for days together.

I have thought it right to jot down this short minute with a view to respectfully draw the Commissioner's attention to the several main points in connection with the proposed new system.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

### Normal in Upper India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Plague has now passed to the annual maximum in Upper India, but is slightly increasing in Bombay. Last week's returns for all India show a total of 4,411 deaths, of which the Punjab reports 2,712, the Bombay Presidency 708, the United Provinces 408, Bengal 212, Rajputana 199, the Madras Presidency 10, Burma 76, the Central Provinces and Berar 67, the Mysore State 11, Central India 2, and Kashmir 6.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## HOCKEY.

### Aga Khan Tournament.

NORTHAMPTON REGIMENT vs. GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

The match between these two military teams produced but a poor game at Marine Lines yesterday. The Northamptons who were more decisive in attack won deservedly by three goals, and the sound defence of the Gloucester backs saved their team from a much worse defeat.

Teams :—

Northampton Regiment.—Goal, Private Millard; backs, Lce.-Corporal Taylor and Lieut. Roberts; halves, Pte. Booth, Sergt. Hall and Pte. Albion; forwards, 2nd-Lieut. Robertson, Pte. Hemmings, Lce.-Corporal Hitchcock, Pte. Purrott and Pte. Towers.

Gloucester Regiment.—Goal, Private Seymour; backs, Private Bennett and Lce.-Corpl Burrows; halves, Private Hart, Private Sherwood, and Pte. Smith; forwards, Lce.-Corpl. Stait, Pte. Harris, Lce.-Corpl. Hodgson, Lce.-Corpl. Wilson and Corporal Cavanagh.

The Northamptons had the better of some uninteresting play at the commencement. The game was very slow, and play on neither side was of a high order. Presently the Gloucester right wing made a burst, but before Wilson reached the circle the goal-keeper ran out and cleared easily. The game at once returned to the Gloucester end when Purrott nearly scored. A corner followed, and Purrott opened the Northampton account. The Gloucesters then had a turn and got a corner, but Towers and Purrott took the ball back. Though having practically all the game the Northampton forwards found it difficult to do anything against the sound Gloucester defence. However after some more tame play, Hemming scored a second goal with a long shot. After a brief spurt by the Gloucesters to the other end, where they were well checked by Roberts, Towers of the Northamptons received the ball from the centre and running down the wing scored a good goal from the edge of the circle. The Gloucester left wing then pressed hotly and Taylor had some difficulty in getting the ball clear. However, the attack did not last long and the first half ended with the Poona team still pressing. Half-time score :—

Northamptons .................................. 3
Gloucesters .................................... 0

The Gloucesters had a good deal more of the game in the second half but their forwards though they considerably relieved the pressure on the defence, were not good enough to score. The Northamptons put up several useful attacks and in one of these Seymour stopped a particularly hot shot from Hodgson. Taking the ball from Purrott, Hemmings missed a chance by running the ball over the back line and a shot from Towers struck the crossbar. In a scrambling attack in which nearly all the Northampton forwards took part Seymour stopped shots from Hitchcock and Robertson. Neither side was able to score again, and the game ended in a win for the Northamptons by three goals to nil.

A little while before the game ended, an unfortunate incident occurred. Sherwood of Gloucesters' centre-half received a severe blow in the mouth from a hockey stick. Two of his teeth were knocked out and his jaw was damaged. He was taken from the field in great pain and afterwards to the Military Hospital. Final score :—

Northamptons .................................. 3
Gloucesters .................................... 0

NO GAME TO-DAY.

There will be no match in the tournament to-day, as the committee were unable to arrange for the match between the Northamptons and Grant Medical College.

## SHOOTING.

### Army Association Jewels.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

It is notified that the two sets of jewels presented to India by the Army Rifle Association for competition at Central and Divisional Rifle Meetings during 1908-1909 have been won as follows :—

SERIES (A).

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ABOVE THE RANK OF CORPORAL.

Gold Jewel—Sergt. A. Hanks, 15th Hussars, 110 points.

Silver Jewel.—Lance-Sergeant L. Gillborn, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, 110.

Bronze Jewel.—Lieut. J. S. Graham, 121st Pioneers, 113.

SERIES (B).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS BELOW THE RANK OF SERGEANT AND MEN.

Gold Jewel.—Private J. Watt, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regt., 114.

Silver Jewel.—Pte. F. George, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regt., 114.

Bronze Jewel.—Corporal G. Voice, 15th Hussars, 99.

## POONA EXTRA RACES.

The programmes for the Poona Extra Races have been published. The dates are 31st July and 7th of August, both Saturdays, Wednesday 11th August. Saturday 14th, Wednesday 18th, and Saturdays 21st ane 28th. The closed meetings will be held on Wednesdays 15th and 22nd September.

## THE MUSSOORIE RACES.

### Fixtures Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

It is announced that the Mussoorie races, fixed for the 13th and 14th instant, have been abandoned owing to the smallness of entries. In place thereof, two open Gymkhanas will be held on the 15th and 22nd instant, for which prospectuses will be issued shortly.

## OOTY RACES.

### Another Postponement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 6.

Owing to continued heavy rain the Ootacamund Races had to be postponed again.

## RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A large numbers of ladies and gentlemen took the opportunity of hearing the organ recital given last night by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, assisted by Miss Nancy Shepherd, Mr. G. F. Hill and Master Cyril McClumpha.

Mr. Faulkner presided at the organ and opened with Bach's Giant Fugue, after which an interesting and cleverly selected programme was gone through. Collections were made during the singing of the hymn and the congregation responded generously. The programme for the occasion was :—

1 Giant Fugue.. ... ... ... ...Bach
2 Duet 'Children Pray this Love to Cherish'..Spohr
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3 Impromptu in G Minor ... ... ...Renklauf
4 Air ..."Angels Ever Bright and Fair" ...Handel
Master CYRIL McCLUMPHA.
5 { Recit. ..."I Feel the Deity within"... / Air ... "Arm! Arm Ye Brave" ... } Handel
Mr. G. F. HILL.
6 { Allegro ... / Andante... } Borowski
7 Hymn 197
8 Air ... "Abide with Me" ...Liddle
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
9 { Grave / Allegro / Allegretto } "Bird Concerto" ...Handel

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The depression in the South of the Peninsula has developed into a cyclonic storm, which is now in the neighbourhood of Mangalore and is slowly passing westward. Heavy rain has been associated with it. Calicut has had seven inches; Bangalore, six; Trivandrum, five; Mercara, four; Mangalore, three; Cochin and Ootacamund, two. Local rain is also reported from Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam and a fall of two inches occurred at Nagpur.

Temperature remains low in Baluchistan, Punjab, Rajputana and South of the Peninsula. Humidity is very irregular, but in Sind and Gujrat the air is very much drier than usual.

Forecast.—Heavy rain is likely to continue in the South of the Peninsula and local showers are probable in North-east India and Burma.

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The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

6th Day, 11 hrs. 40 mts.

Storm Signal. Storm intensified somewhat. Will probably pass into the Arabia Sea to-day, near Mangalore. Heist cautionary signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature both during day and night, though shows a gradual rise, remains generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Jhansi while skies remain clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect in the northern half.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in defect everywhere except in lower Sind where it is in slight excess; minimum has risen in Sind but is in large defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is considerably below the average at most places. Day temperature is normal except for an excess at Surat; night temperature is generally low over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 2·30 inches of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Jubbulpore and Nagpur only. The air has become damper than usual at Jubbulpore, while it contains the average quantity of moisture in other places. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded along the coast. Humidity has increased and is in excess at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderbad and the air has become damper than usual at Sholapur and Hyderabad. Maximum is in defect at Hyderabad and normal in other places. Minimum is normal everywhere except at Poona and Ahmednagar where it is in excess.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of the country and pressure to-day is one-fifth of an inch below the average at Mangalore and sea is reported to be rough on the Malabar Coast and also at Colombo, thereby showing that the weather is very unsettled along the West Coast and in Mysore.

The depression has given heavy rain in the Peninsula, the important amounts being 6·98 inches at Calicut, 5·82 inches at Bangalore, 2·71 inches at Managalore, 2·22 inches at Cochin and 1·11 inches at Madras.

Weather is likely to remain disturbed to the south of Latitude 20° and general rain is probable.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 16th March to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (5th) | 85·1 | 71·1 | ... | 7·51 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muskat (5th) | 94·3 | 78·1 | ... | 1·94 |
| Multan | 99·3 | 69·5 | ... | 2·31 |
| Rawalpindi | 91·1 | 63·9 | ... | 7·40 |
| Lahore | 97·4 | 67·2 | ... | 4·09 |
| Sirsa | 99·3 | 67·1 | ... | 3·64 |
| Ambala | 101·5 | 67·5 | ... | 2·59 |
| Delhi | 100·2 | 75·2 | ... | 5·31 |
| Agra | 104·0 | 74·0 | ... | 4·08 |
| Mainpuri | 107·8 | 71·0 | ... | 2·34 |
| Jhansi | 107·5 | 82·0 | ... | 1·98 |
| Cawnpore | 106·3 | 72·5 | ... | 3·93 |
| Allahabad | 110·1 | 76·5 | ... | 1·75 |
| Jacobabad | 102·1 | 69·8 | ... | 0·80 |
| Karachi | 98·0 | 73·0 | ... | 0·69 |
| Ajmer | 97·9 | 66·2 | ... | 3·24 |
| Jaipur | 102·2 | 71·1 | ... | 2·92 |
| Kotah | 105·0 | 76·6 | ... | 2·36 |
| Bhuj | 101·6 | 70·0 | ... | 0·44 |
| Dwarka | 86·3 | 77·2 | ... | 0·12 |
| Veraval | 84·7 | 70·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot | 104·4 | 66·7 | ... | 0·71 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 103·6 | 74·0 | — | 2·14 |
| Surat | 105·1 | 77·1 | ... | 0·06 |
| Ahmedabad | 108·1 | 72·7 | ... | 0·16 |
| Deesa | 107·3 | 69·4 | ... | 0·12 |
| Neemuch | 97·0 | 69·3 | ... | 1·15 |
| Indore | 105·1 | 72·1 | ... | 0·66 |
| Jubbulpore | 107·0 | 77·8 | ... | 4·26 |
| Saugor | 106·1 | 78·5 | ... | 3·22 |
| Hoshangabad | 109·1 | 82·4 | ... | 2·06 |
| Khandwa | 110·2 | 85·1 | ... | 0·12 |
| Akola | 110·2 | 84·1 | ... | 1·25 |
| Amraoti | 111·3 | 83·8 | ... | 1·52 |
| Nagpur | 107·1 | ? | 2·30 | 5·96 |
| Chanda | 106·0 | 83·0 | ... | 2·91 |
| Raipur | 103·7 | 81·1 | ... | 5·89 |
| Bombay | 92·3 | 80·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ratnagiri | 94·8 | 79·9 | ... | 0·20 |
| Mormugao | 90·0 | 82·2 | ... | 0·41 |
| Karwar | 89·8 | 78·5 | 0·06 | 0·37 |
| Malegaon | 108·9 | 76·6 | ... | 0·79 |
| Ahamednagar | 101·9 | 78·0 | ... | 0·54 |
| Poona | 104·5 | 77·3 | 0·02 | 0·39 |
| Sholapur | 103·8 | 79·4 | ... | 0·29 |
| Bijapur | 99·7 | 77·7 | ... | 0·28 |
| Belgaum | 95·3 | 72·6 | ... | 0·91 |
| Aurangabad | 104·9 | 79·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 104·4 | 82·2 | ... | 0·80 |
| Hyderabad | 98·3 | 78·7 | ... | 2·50 |
| Mangalore | 88·2 | 75·4 | 2·71 | 4·35 |
| Calicut | 80·8 | 74·6 | 6·98 | 16·94 |
| Cochin | 81·2 | 76·3 | 2·22 | 9·30 |
| Colombo | 87·0 | 77·5 | 0·77 | 16·74 |
| Masulipatam | 91·3 | 82·2 | 0·06 | 4·50 |
| Bellary | 91·0 | 74·3 | 0·21 | 1·70 |
| Cuddapah | 84·7 | 74·6 | 0·27 | 6·01 |
| Madras | 85·0 | 75·0 | 1·11 | 34·47 |
| Bangalore | 74·3 | 66·3 | 5·82 | 12·48 |
| Coimbatore | 82·4 | 70·3 | 0·76 | 7·13 |
| Trichinopoly | 96·6 | 75·8 | 0·08 | 11·12 |
| Negapatam | 89·4 | 75·0 | 0·58 | 14·89 |

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

## BY THE WAY.

SINGER'S TWO FORGOTTEN FRIENDS.

Of the men whose society and ideas most appreciably influenced Swinburne's earlier London life and work, one was Thomas Bendyshe, an Eton fellow of King's, Cambridge, afterwards a well-known figure at the Conservative Club, St. James's, which he was called upon to leave because he had supported J. S. Mill against W. H. Smith for Westminster. "I went," said the expelled member, "the more readily, because I had read every book in the Club library." After that Bendyshe carried on for a time the "Reader," one of the many weekly rivals unsuccessfully started to oppose the "Athenæum." He himself contributed to the "Reader's" death by criticising Samuel Johnson's historic preface to his Dictionary as if it had been specially prepared for a new shilling edition of the classical work. The other man who had so much to do with Swinburne's artistic development was Frederick Sandys, who died not long since, aged seventy-one.

A PRETTY EASTER PAGEANT.

The elect among the London van horses are fine and gay indeed with the honours fresh upon them which they gained at the Van Horse Parade in Regent's Park. That parade is surely one of the most charming among the thousands of charming sights to be seen in the London Parks on Easter Monday. The beautiful animals groomed to perfection and obviously as happy as they are beautiful; the men who make it their pride and pleasure to do their best for the creatures in their charge; the interested spectators, and all around the tending trees and the emerald green of the lawns, make an altogether pleasant holiday picture, and the London Van Horse Parade Society may be congratulated on adding this feature to the sights of London, quite apart from the more seriously important fact of its encouragement of the men whose record is distinguished both as servants of their firms and as masters of the creatures in their charge.

SUMMER MIGRANTS.

The spell of calm sunshine and still moonlit nights has been bringing the migrant birds back to England in fair numbers. The nightingale was singing well among the hawthorns of the Holmwood, Surrey, on the 5th of last month, all through the brilliant sunset that followed a day of cloudless sunshine. Early on Good Friday the willow wren arrived in the same neighbourhood, and a few hours later its delicious warble could be heard in all parts of the common. One or two house martins could be seen flying high above the oaks and hazels on April 8.

THE COMING OF THE WRYNECK.

The peculiar cry of the wryneck, or cuckoo's mate was heard frequently on April 7. Though hardly musical, the sound is undoubtedly welcome. Utterly distinct from any of the call-notes of our winter birds, it proclaims unmistakably the advent of spring. From its loud cry one expects a far larger bird. It is much smaller than a starling; hardly more than a lark in size. A robust, hardy little bird, it may be regarded mere as the forerunner of the cuckoo than its mate. The latter is far more positive to cold; and April is usually half spent ere the twin note echoes on our hillsides. The wryneck comes with the little celandine; the cuckoo waits for the cowslips.

MONTAIGNE AND MR. LLOYD-GEORGE."

In view of Mr. Lloyd George's now historic reference to "hen-roosts" (writes Mr. Ernest Lesser), a passage from Montaigne's essay on "Glory" seems to acquire a semi-prophetic character. The passage in question is quoted by Robert Louis Stevenson, in his chapter on "The English Admirals," in "Virginibus Puerisque." It is the following extract which seems so directly applicable to the case of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer: "A man is always at the top of a breach or at the head of an army. . . . He is often surprised between the ridge and the ditch; he must run the hazard of his carcass against a hen-roost." The fate of the coming Budget, Mr. Lesser adds, will show whether or not Mr. Lloyd George is destined to run his hazard successfully.

THE WELSH SHEEP MIGRATION.

Faster cyclists, motorists, and others who travelled along certain roads in Carnarvonshire were doubtless pleased, if not less agreeably concerned, at the sight of the successive droves of sheep and lambs they met or overtook. The observant amongst them could not fail to notice that the flocks were all travelling in the one direction, and therein lies the explanation. This is the great migrating season, when the mountain sheep are fetched from their winter quarters back to the rocky slopes where is found the "blewyn glas," or the delectable green blade of grass, that is held to produce the finest mutton in the world. The winter months are spent on the low-lying meadows, away from the windswept, snow-driven heights, and in October the roads are thronged with flocks proceeding to low-lying districts in Lleyn and Eifionnydd (South Carnarvonshire) and in Ardudwy and other parts of Merionethshire, where the sheep are foddered until the return of spring. The hill-folk quaintly term the lowlands "gwr gwlad"—the floor of the country.

THROUGH THE LANDSLIP VALLEY.

Bonchurch graveyard stands at the hollow of a combe finer than Tennyson's "nobledown," which is not far away, and at the churchyard gate begins a pathway to Shanklin of some three mile through what is known as "the landslip," broken by watered hollows which lead to the sea, called in the island "lakes." At the other end of this path Longfellow nearly half a century ago and wrote lines, still inscribed on a fountain there, beginning; "Stay, traveller . . . drink of this water cool and sweet." John Sterling, the friend of Carlyle and subject of his fine biography, is buried in the churchyard. So many hundreds, if not thousands, of people visit it in the summer that the doors are now locked; otherwise everything would be trampled to pieces. Just now the churchyard might be carpeted with violets: all the landship valley is a wonderful place for flowers.

SWINBURNE'S RESTING-PLACE.

Even if the Swinburne family did not lie in Bonchurch graveyard it would be a fit resting-place for the poet, whose thought and imagery were so full of the sea. The old churchyard looks from a height of several hundred feet over the broad English Channel. Bonchurch is at nearly the southernmost point of the Isle of Wight, and in the churchyard you can never lose the sound of the sea. Even on the stillest days of summer the long waves break the shingle, and there comes up the pleasant noise of constantly laving water. Dr. Arnold called it our most beautiful piece of sea coast; it is decked with glorious beeches and elms, and has hollies and myrtles in abundance.

THE POET'S VISITORS.

Though he lived for so many years in retirement at the Pines, and took no part in public or literary life, Mr. Swinburne was not entirely inaccessible to the admiring visitor. Interviewers were "barred"; but the private hero-worshipper, who came discreetly and not too boisterously, was kindly welcomed, even though the manners of the poet, whose deafness grew more and more of an affliction as time went on, might seem a little abrupt and peremptory to the easily timid who approached him for the first time. The pungency of Swinburne's judgments on men and things and the shrill vehemence with which they were uttered sometimes left his callers a little breathless on the first encounter. Newcomers were generally interviewed by Mr. Watts-Dunton, whose experience as a poet's chaperon had been well won in the company of Rossetti, and who performed for Swinburne the same function as Froude or some other of his intimate circle performed for Carlyle. If the visitor proved attractive or pleasent he (or she) was either invited to stay to tea with Mr. Swinburne, or else taken upstairs to the poet's study, where he would sit on the floor and surround himself with the rare first editions and other treasures of his library, and display them to the sympathetic and appreciative caller.

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## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"The School for Scandal" at His Majesty's has swung into immediate and emphatic popularity, and Mr. Tree has every reason to congratulate himself upon a success which bids fair to serve him to the end of the season. That, however, is not to be allowed to die out without the fulfilment of an old pledge. The annual Shakespearean festival has taken firm root at His Majesty's; still, it would be too much to expect that the run of Sheridan's comedy should be interrupted in order to make room even for that. But, anxious not to disappoint Shakespearean students, Mr. Tree has decided to bring his present campaign to a close with it. When, therefore—although no date can be fixed for the event—"The School for Scandal" has finished its career there will be a limited number of performances of Shakespearean revivals. Possibly in the number may be included a play not yet handled by Mr. Tree. That, however, must necessarily depend upon circumstances.

"THE DEVIL."

As some misunderstanding seems to have arisen regarding Mr. Henry Hamilton's version of "The Devil," the author desires to have it known that he has never even seen the American play bearing that title, and that he is the debtor of no one save the original author, Franz Molnar. "I was furnished," he writes, "with a literal translation of the German piece from which I worked. The greater part of the original I have thrown overboard, merely retaining the outline of the story and the main situations. I have written in half a dozen fresh characters, and a number of new incidents. The dialogue is my own from beginning to end, with the exception of some half-dozen lines." It is only fair, in the circumstances, that credit should go to him who deserves it.

ANOTHER AMERICAN MANAGER.

Mr. Henry B. Harris, under whose direction Miss Rose Stahl makes her appearance at the Vaudeville, has arrived in London. Having conquered a considerable portion of the United States, his ambition is, like that of so many American managers, to obtain a firm footing in London. "So far," he remarked in conversation, "I have not quite succeeded in the attempt, as neither 'The Lion and the Mouse' nor 'Strongheart' proved entirely to the taste of your public. But I live in hopes. Some day—possibly next Monday—I may strike the very play they want, and find myself on the crest of the flowing tide. If 'The Chorus Lady' should achieve in this country only half the success it has obtained in America, I shall be more than satisfied. I hold the rights in Charles Klein's new play, 'The Third Degrees,' which has hit them pretty hard on the other side of the Atlantic, and which I should dearly like to present here. Unfortunately, the writer pictures a condition of things practically unknown here, although familiar enough in America and in France, namely, the means taken to extort a confession from a supposed criminal prior to his trial. Another play I have up my managerial sleeve is 'The Travelling Salesman,' by Mr. James Forbes, author of 'The Chorus Lady.' So, you see, only a little encouragement is wanted to persuade me to stay."

THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

The annual Shakespeare festival made a beginning at Stratford-on-Avon, under the direction of Mr. F. R. Benson, with a performance of "Julius Cæsar." As a preliminary step, Mr. Arthur Bourchier opened the exhibition organised in connection with the event. This is of a somewhat novel character, a portion of the exhibits consisting of ancient domestic goods intended to illustrate the household effects of a Stratford Mayor during Shakespeare's lifetime (1595), as shown by an inventory preserved in the birthplace. There are also various antique objects throwing light on certain expressions and incidents in "The Taming of the Shrew."

A TYPIST DRAMATIST.

The members of the little Society of Play Actors have discovered a new lady dramatist whose first dramatic work they have presented at the Court. The piece is entitled "Chains," and bears the signature of Miss Elizabeth Baker. "We have, 'discovered' so runs the letter bringing the information, "a very clever girl, a typist, who has written as a first attempt what seems to us to be a remarkable play. The story is of the slightest, turning on whether a City clerk shall or shall not emigrate, and leave his uncongenial office work. Slender as the plot is, the interest is maintained throughout, while both dialogue and characterisation are quite excellent."

MRS. D'OYLY CARTE.

Mrs. D'Oyly Carte's health, has shown considerable improvement of late, and she has now been able to leave London for the country, where it is hoped a complete recovery will speedily be effected.

A SUCCESS IN HOLLAND.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has just received the pleasant intelligence that his comedy, "Dolly Reforming Herself," has made a genuine success in Holland. After having been given a trial in the country it was produced in Amsterdam the other night, and promises to run through the season, with the certainty of being revived in September. "Our public," writes the adaptor-producer to Mr. Jones, "is of a rather serious and moralising cast, and possesses no great sense of humour. Consequently I have had to take something like a decade off the ages of your characters in order to bring their actions into touch with our ideas."

SWINBURNE AND MODJESKA.

Some interesting reminiscences of Swinburne and of Madame Modjeska are forthcoming from Mr. Forbes Robertson, who recalls how "Atalanta in Calydon" was first read in his mother's drawing-room to a dozen people, including Rossetti. "Swinburne when he read was wont to chant in the most wonderful manner. He was a mass of nerves, and generally stood upon his toes when talking, and had a peculiar manner of stretching his open arms backward as he spoke to one. I often used to have long walks with him, but lost sight of him in later years. When he took up his residence with Theodore Watts I endeavoured to get him to adapt 'Pour la Couronne' for me, but he declined, and I fell back on another fine poet, John Davidson." Of Modjeska, Mr. Robertson says: "She was my first Juliet, and certainly the greatest I have ever seen; a very charming and beautiful woman, a great artist, and the most unselfish actress I have ever known."

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

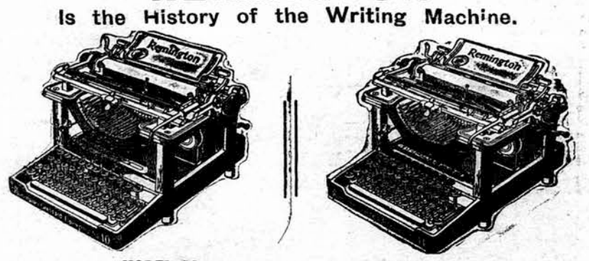
The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oemerkhadi and Bengri | 7 | 8 | 19 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 14 | 14 | 25 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Shewgaum, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| E Mamagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 14 | 13 | 38 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 7 | 7 | 17 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 7 | 15 |
| Total | 48 | 54 | 134 |
| This day last year | 56 | 42 | 141 |
| Do. 1907 | | | 102 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
May 6th, 1909.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 52 | 47 | 4 |
| B | 188 | 156 | 12 |
| C | 139 | 64 | 10 |
| D | 77 | 30 | 6 |
| E | 137 | 58 | 15 |
| F | 78 | 9 | 0 |
| G | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Total to date | 791 | 368 | 48 |
| Total rats killed | | | 1,159 |

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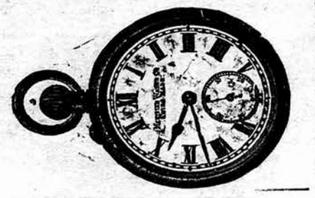
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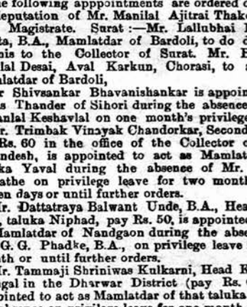


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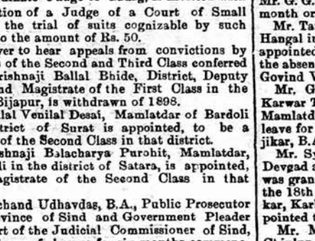
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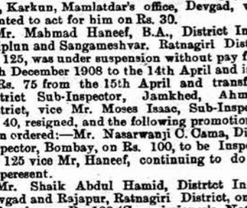
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## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" May 6.)

Mr. Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 13th April.

Mr Umiashankar Gavrishankar Trivedi to act as Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, or pending further orders.

Mr. Kavasshah Khurshedji Sunavala, Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dahanu.

Mr. Bhimrao Narsinh Hublikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dahanu, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gadag.

Mr. Bhimrao Narsinh Hublikar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Gadag, is invisted with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Class conferred on Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Bhide, District, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijapur, is withdrawn of 1898.

Mr. Bhailal Venilal Desai, Mamlatdar of Bardoli in the district of Surat is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Krishnaji Balacharya Purohit, Mamlatdar, taluka Javli in the district of Satara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Tekchand Udhavdas, B.A., Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind and Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted leave of absence for six months commencing from the 26th May or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Lalchand Chuharmal, M.A., LL.B., to act as Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind and Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence of Mr, Tekchand Udhavdas or pending further orders.

Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader, High Court, is allowed leave of absence for six months and twenty-one days with effect from the 10th May or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B., is appointed to act as Government Pleader, High Court, during the absence of Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal on leave or pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Manekji Kharsedji Nariman, B.A., Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments has been allowed privilege leave for twenty-nine days with effect from 19th April.

Khan Bahadur Rustam Bamansha Vakil, B.A., LL.B., to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Bahadur Manekji Kharsedji Nariman, B.A., or pending further orders.

Mr. Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye, B A, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur. Mr. Krishnaji Gururav Kalghatgi L C E, to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Bhide, B A, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with fourlough for nine months with effect from 15th May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Krishnaji Balavant Moghe, on return to duty to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Bhide, B. A., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Bhailal Purushottam Shah, L.C.E., on reversion to British Service, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.

Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, M.A., on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Breach, vice Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai, reverting.

In consequence of the reversions to British Service of Mr, Bhailal Purushottham Shah with effect from 1st June 1909:—Mr. Narayan Govind Chandorkar B.A., to revert acting District Deputy Collector, continuing to do duty at Poona.

The appointment of Mr. Raghavji Kuverji as a Counciliator in the Sanand Taluka of the Ahmedabad District, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Dattatraya Govind Godbole to practise as a Pleader is the Ratnagiri District.

Mr Shivbasappa Ayappa Snilvant to practise as a Pleader in the Sholapur District.

Mr. Ardeshir Jamshedji Pocha, B. A., LL.B., a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Narsinh Raghunath Bondre to practise as a Pleader in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Ramchandra Vaman Kane to practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr Sakharam Anant Arsekar to practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr Narayan Trimback Jawarkar to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr Shrinivas Narhar Deshmukh to practise as a Pleader in Ahmednagar District.

Mr Shankar Balkrishna Wadekar BA LLB to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

The privilege leave for one month and fifteen days granted to Mr. Chimanlal Parivalabhdas, Thander of Sihori, is extended by two days, Mr. Shivashankar Bhavanishankar continuing to act.

The following appointments are ordered during the deputation of Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakore as City Magistrate, Surat:—Mr. Lallubhai Pranla Mehta, B.A., Mamlatdar of Bardoli, to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Surat. Mr. Bhailal Venilal Desai, Aval Karkun, Chorasi, to act as Mamlatdar of Bardoli,

Mr Shivsankar Bhavanishankar is appointed to act as Thander of Sihori during the absence of Mr Naranlal Keshavlal on one month's privilege leave.

Mr. Trimbak Vinayak Chandorkar, Second Clerk on Rs. 60 in the office of the Collector of East Khandesh, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Yaval during the absence of Mr. C. G. Marathe on privilege leave for two months and fifteen days or until further orders.

Mr. Dattatraya Balwant Unde, B.A., Head Karkun, taluka Niphad, pay Rs. 50, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Nandgaon during the absence of Mr. G. G. Phadke, B.A., on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

Mr. Tammaji Shriniwas Kulkarni, Head Karkun, Hangal in the Dharwar District (pay Rs. 60), is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Mr. Govind Venkatesh Masur, or pending further orders.

Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Joglekar, Head Karkun Karwar Taluka (pay Rs. 60), is appointed to act as Mamlatdar, Karwar, during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Mr. Krishnaji Gururao Gunjikar, B.A., or until further orders.

Mr. Syed Ibrahim Edrus, District Sub-Inspector, Devgad and Rajapur, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 60, was granted leave without pay for one month from the 18th ultimo and Mr. Balkrishna Bapuji Achsekar, Karkun, Mamlatdar's office, Devgad, was appointed to act for him on Rs. 30.

Mr. Mahmad Haneef, B.A., District Inspector, Chiplun and Sangameshvar, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 125, was under suspension without pay from the 11th December 1908 to the 14th April and is reduce to Rs. 75 from the 15th April and transferred as District Sub-Inspector, Jamkhed, Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. Moses Isaac, Sub-Inspector on Rs 40, resigned, and the following promotions have been ordered:—Mr. Nasarwanji C. Cama, Divisional Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 100, to be Inspector on Rs. 125 vice Mr, Haneef, continuing to do duty as at peresent.

Mr. Shaik Abdul Hamid, Distrtct In-spector, Devgad and Rajapur, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 75 and acting on Rs. 100 (Commissioner's Notification No. 1259, dated the 23rd February 1909), to be Inspector on Rs. 100 vice Mr. Cama, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr E M King, District Inspector, Talods Range, West Khandesh District, on Rs. 125 is reduced to Rs. 100 with effect from the 12th March, and Mr A C Noronha, District Inspector, Ron, Navalgund and Ramdurg, Dharwar District, on Rs. 100 and acting on Rs. 125, is appointed Inspector on Rs. 125.

Raghunath Bapuji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mahad and Mangaon Talukas, Kolaba Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th August to 3rd September 1908 inclusive, and leave without pay from 5th to 28th November 1908 inclusive.

Shaik Amin Shaik Nurmahomed, Municipal Vaccinator, Malegaon Town, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Murbad Taluka, K. D., Thana Zilla, with effect from 5th March.

Gangadhar Balkrishna Kaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Murbad Taluka, K. D., Thana Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Malegaon Town, with effect from 14th March.

Jagannath Raghunath, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sirsi Taluka, Kanara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 16th February to 6th April inclusive.

Bheemaji Narsinha, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator., Bankapur Taluka. W, D., Dharwar Zilla, is appeinted Municipal Vaccinator. Belgaum Town. with effect from 14th April vice Vishnu Gopal, deceased.

Abdul Khadar valad Shekhusen, Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, was appointed substantive pro tem. Municipal Vaccinator, Belgaum Town from 2nd March to 13th April inclusive.

Mr. Hanmant Bhimaji Savadatti, 4th Compiler in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District is appointed substantive pro tem. Second Grade Local Found Vaccinator, Bankapur Taluka W. D, Dharwar Zilla with effect from 8th April vice Bheemaji Narsinha transferred.

Mr Partatrai Tohilram, First Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Tando and Shah Bandar Division, is granted privilege leave from 13th March to 12th June inclusive, in combination with furlough for three months from 13th June to 12th September inclusive.

Mr Teckchand Vithaldas, Second Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Larkana District is appointed acting First Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, with effect from 13th March vice Mr. Partatrai Tohilram on leave.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SEASON OF DRESS.

Spring is said to be the season of love. In our practical age we women have made it the season of dress, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. Our thoughts turn to matters sartorial when the sun's golden rays begin to gladden the earth. We are seized with a wild desire to transform the character of our looks. We write to all the shops for "patterns," which we try by daylight and gaslight against our hair and complexions. We start on long shopping expeditions, and spend hours closeted, with our dress-makers. We hunt in couples in search of new ideas, and make strange and weird discoveries of colour and form. Shall our costume be a bluish plum or the new live shade of delicately blended green and yellow? No! Let it be the latest craze—a leaf-green costume. We drape ourselves like Greek statues, and love our mirror for sending us back the reflection of a dainty and delightful stranger who is prettier than ourselves! It is surprising how much the quaint hats and picturesque style of dress can alter a woman's appearance. For instance, are we not all slim just now. Where are the stout women of the earth gone to? Miracles of corsets and lines have turned us all into Dianas! Neither are there any middle-aged women about; we are reduced to the young and the old.

DRESS FOR GRAND'MERE.

For this reason the woman who elects to be a matron has nothing to wear. She is not catered for; but the grandmother, who is an important factor in French life, is studied from the picturesque point of view. For her there are reserved the graceful gowns of an old marquise—handsome coats of velvet or brocade, gowns ample and flowing of puce, elephant or pearl grey, shot or heliotrope soft silks, creamy lace frills and ruffles, and picture Empire bonnets. At a wedding in Paris the grandmother is always a most interesting figure, and the veneration due to age is expressed in the fact that among the working classes every old woman is addressed as "grand'mere." The matron must model herself on the elders. But why not seek to retain our youth and our looks by every artifice as long as possible, avoiding the fatal error of wearing gowns unsuited to our age? The chief feature of the coming season will be the transparent coat of lace or some such fabric. This is for the woman "entre deux ages." The fashion or wearing a transparent chiffon coloured blouse over one of cream net, of which the yoke and half sleeves are alone visible, is another somewhat serious style. If the coloured chiffon blouse is dark blue, smoke grey, prune black, or goldon brown, and richly braided with silk soutache or that deightful "queue de rat" chenille soutache, the skirt should in all cases be of the same colour as the blouse. Mixtures of black and white Pekin in patticoat, linings, revers, etc., are suitable and resourceful. And in millinery the one thing for the matron to remember in this rose season is that the queen flower should be worn large and in clumps or clusters. The woman of forty-five or fifty should avoid wreaths and the fashionable "baby" roses.

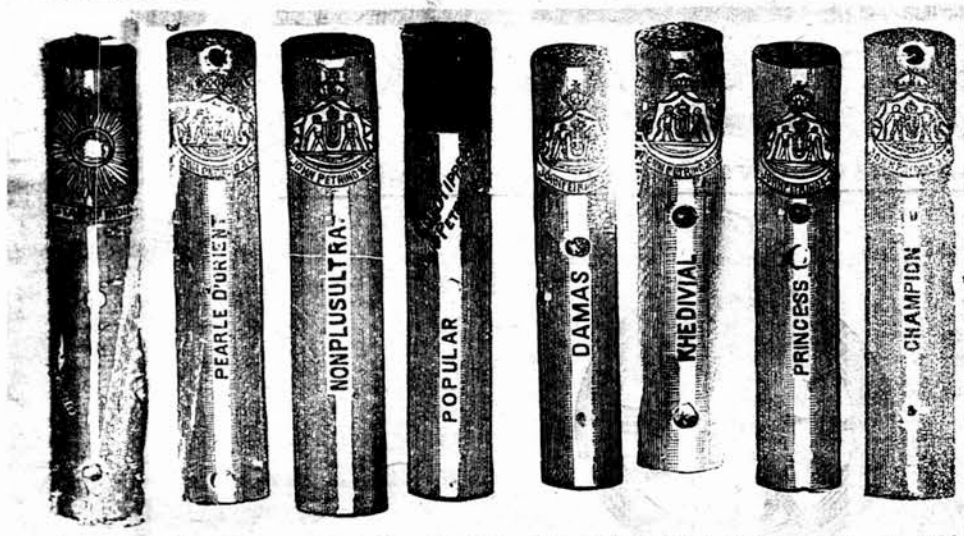
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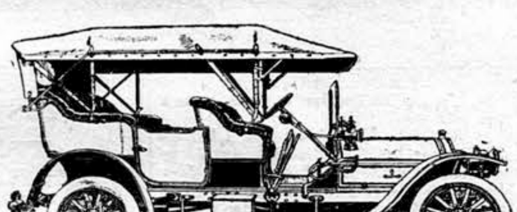
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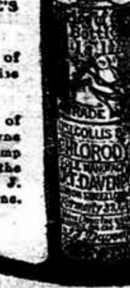
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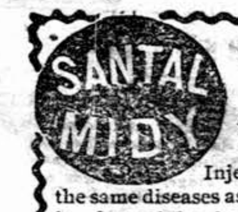
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